Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL 1827. No. 1925.

NOTICE.

THAT from the 26th April 1827, the Code of Signals by Captain Marryatt will be brought into general use at the several Signal Posts on Colaba and Bombay.

A flag-staff having been erected and a signal post established on Cambala hill, Signals made at the Light House will be taken up at this post, as well to give intimation of vessels coming from, or being to the Northward, whether from accident or otherwise, and will be denominated Center Hill."

On Vessels being discovered at sea from this Port, the Balls or Cones will be displayed, and which will be taken up at the other posts.

The Balls and Cones will be used at all the posts, the same as at the Light House.

On a Signal being made at the Light House, Malabar Point or Center Hill, it is to be kept flying till taken up at Parell, and not to be hauled down at either Post until it is so done at the Light House.

When the Pilot gets on board a Ship or Vessel, he will cause the Signal to be made agreeably to Marryatt's Code, shewing the Vessel's name, and place from whence she comes, and which will be taken up at the Light House, and repeated at all the Posts: the Signal will be hauled down at the Light House, on the vessel being within the buoy of the Sunken Rock.

Vessels approaching Bombay Harbour, and having Marryatt's Code of Signals on board, are requested to make their number agreeable to that Code, and on the same being taken up at the Light House, the vessel will then make the name of the Port from whence she comes.

THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Supt. Marine.

Bombay, 21st April 1827.

Kempt & Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on Wednesday the 2d May, a Pink Topaze Necklace set in Gold, Richly Studded with Pearls, consisting of Necklace, Bracelets, Earrings, Cross, Brouch and a Comb.

ALSO

A Pair of splendid French Vases of Sevê China with beautiful Paintings thereon, by the first Artists.—And to close a concern, sundry Articles of Gold and Mourning Jewellery.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. KEMPT and CO. have for Sale, on Commission, a New set of Europe Gig Harness Complete with Brass mountings lately imported.

PRICE Rs. 150.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 26th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Belonging to a Gentleman leaving India,
A HALF ENGLISH
CHESNUT,
SADDLE HORSE,
Rising 6 years old, height 15-1½,
AND
A KATTYWAR,
COLT,
3 YEARS OLD,
ALSO.
SINGLE POLED.
TENT,
LINED WITH CHINTZ,
AND HAVING OUTER WALLS
AND A
ROWTIE.

Meadows Street, 25th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 26th Instant,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF ELEGANTLY CUT
GLASS WARE.
COMPRISING,

RICH Oval and Round Dessert Dishes, Flower Vases, Butter and Preserve Pots, Jugs, Pint and Quart Decanters, Liquor, Wine, and Claret Glasses, Tumblers of Sizes, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Plated Cruet and Liquor Stands, Rose Water Sprinklers, Hookah Bottoms, Ink Stands, &c.

Plain Pillar Shades, of Sizes, Candlesticks and Shades, Chimnies and Cottons for Argaund Lamps, Oil Burners, Watch Glasses, &c.

Meadows Street, 25th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 26th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A FASHIONABLE
LONDON BUILT
CURRICLE,
AND HARNESS.
MADE TO ORDER,
WITH A PAIR OF
CAPITAL HORSES,
Six years old, height upwards of 14 2, of superior action, well broke in, very steady, and warranted sound.

Meadows Street, 25th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 26th Instant,
BELONGING TO A GENTLEMAN LEAVING INDIA,

PLATE AND PLATED Ware, Hookahs Complete Double Barrelled Guns by SMITH with flint Locks, Medicine Chests, a case of Surgical Instruments, Regulation Swords &c.

BOOKS,

Hamilton's Hindostani, Shakespare's Hindustani Dictionary, and Grammer Gilchrists Philology, Kennedy's Mahratta Dictionary, Richardson's Persian Ditto &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A SINGLE POLED
TENT,
WITH DOUBLE WALLS,
BECHORA ROWTIE,
AND NECESSARY TENT,
AND A CAPITAL
SADDLE HORSE,
WARRANTED SOUND, AND A VERY FAST TROTTER.

Meadows Street, 25th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES,
WITHOUT RESERVE
To-morrow Evening
AT 6 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
THE,
BUNGALOW,

ON THE ESPLANADE
BELONGING TO
J. A. Dunlop Esq.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A SET
OF BRASS MOUNTED
STANHOPE HARNESS,
MADE TO ORDER
PRICE Rs. 160.

Meadows Street, 25th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
THE
ELEMENTS OF,
HINDU LAW,
REFERRIBLE TO
BRITISH JUDICATURE,
IN INDIA.

BY SIR THOS. STRANGE late Chief Justice of Madras—2 Vols. 8vo.—PRICE Rs. 30.

Meadows Street, 25th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT
CURRICLE,
WITH SHIFTING SHAFTS
NEARLY NEW,
PRICE Rs. 1000.

Meadows Street, 25th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
THE
EDINBURGH REVIEW
BOUND TO NO. LXXXVIII,
COMPLETE,
PRICE Rs. 250;
THOMSON'S COLLECTION OF
SONGS,

OF BURNS, SIR WALTER SCOTT and other Eminent Lyric Poets, with Symphonies and accompaniments for the PIANOFORTE.

6 Vols. Rs. 75.

Meadows Street, 25th April 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GODOWNS,
OF
Messrs. Forbes & Co.

A FEW Cases of Old Hock, ... at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Ditto Sauterne, ... " 20 per Do.
Ditto Vedonia, .. " 20 per Do.
Just landed from the SARAH, Captain Tucker.
Also a few Cases of
Seltzer Water in
Stone Bottles ....at Rs. 10 per Doz.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

To be Let.

A LARGE and commodious HOUSE, situated in Nisbit's lane, and opposite to Aga Mahomed Soostry's Office, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Francis Pereira. For further particulars apply to RAMJEE CHATOOR, at his Shop in Moody Street, near the Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

જાહેર . ખબર *

ખપર . ફ્રીમાંથી . આપીથિજે.

વાડીઆ . નવરોજજી . નશરવાનજી . શ્રી . મુમબઇનો . પારશી . વેપારીજે . ફ્રિ . ઇ . ઉિકિ . મિહેર . કિ . જમીનશાથે . ફ્રિ . ઉપર . જાહેર . મીલકત . બાબેલીજે . નેશ્રુ . મુ . શ્રી . મુમબઇ . વાલો . પરનુ . મરનાર . શેઠમીનરા . વાલકીબાનો . ઉજરો . નમા . વારશદાર . શાઉલામજનદ . શેઠમીનરા . પાશેથી . વેચા નુ . લેવાનુ . શાદુ . મીયુજે — એ . મિહેર . શ્રી . દો ટમાં . મરચ . ઉોટ . આગમ . પર્વતમીનાં . દર વાજનાં . મોહોલામાં . પારશી . હીરમજ જ . લીબાજ . ચીનમાં . વેપારીની . પડોશમાં છે — ફ્રિ . ઉપર . બબુાં . મજાર . મીજ . લીબો નો . દાવો . મજાર . વારશી . મજાર . માજાનુ મજાર . ઉીરથી . દાવો . મજાર . બીજો . ફરિદ રીનનો . દાવો . પોહોચતો . ફોરતો . નો . મ ણેલીબો . આજથી . દીન . ૧૪ નો . મુદતમાં આવીને . ખરીદદારનો . વકીલ . મીશનર . બ રીનનો . અહેર . કરે — તેમાર પછી . મીજનો દાવો . કબુલ . કરશનજી *

તારીખ . ૨૫ મી . આપરેલ . ૧૮૨૭

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT WADIA NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, has contracted for the Purchase of the HOUSE, with the GROUND and BUILDING erected thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, in Church Gate Street, in the neighbourhood of the House of Hormosjee Bhiccajee, China Merchant, from RAGOWANUND SOMATRA, Son Heir and Representative of SOMATRA LADCOBA, late of Bombay, Purvoe.—All or any persons having or claiming any inheritable right or demand upon the same, by way of Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to MR. BROWNE, Solicitor to the said Purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same shall not be admitted or attended to.—Dated this 20th day of April 1827.

જાહેર . ખબર *

ખપર . ફ્રીમાંથી . આપીથિજે.

વાડીઆ . નવરોજજી . નશરવાનજી . શ્રી . મુમબઇનો . પારશી . વેપારીજે . ફ્રિ . ઇ . ઉિકિ . મિહેર . કિ . જમીનશાથે . ફ્રિ . ઉપર . જાહેર . મીલકત . બાબેલીજે . નેશ્રુ . મુ . શ્રી . મુમબઇ . વાલો . પરનુ . મરનાર . શેઠમીનરા . વાલકીબાનો . ઉજરો . નમા . વારશદાર . શાઉલામજનદ . શેઠમીનરા . પાશેથી . વેચા નુ . લેવાનુ . શાદુ . મીયુજે — એ . મિહેર . શ્રી . દો ટમાં . મરચ . ઉોટ . આગમ . પર્વતમીનાં . દર વાજનાં . મોહોલામાં . પારશી . હીરમજ જ . લીબાજ . ચીનમાં . વેપારીની . પડોશમાં છે — ફ્રિ . ઉપર . બબુાં . મજાર . મીજ . લીબો નો . દાવો . મજાર . વારશી . મજાર . માજાનુ મજાર . ઉીરથી . દાવો . મજાર . બીજો . ફરિદ રીનનો . દાવો . પોહોચતો . ફોરતો . નો . મ ણેલીબો . આજથી . દીન . ૧૪ નો . મુદતમાં આવીને . ખરીદદારનો . વકીલ . મીશનર . બ રીનનો . અહેર . કરે — તેમાર પછી . મીજનો દાવો . કબુલ . કરશનજી *

તારીખ . ૨૫ મી . આપરેલ . ૧૮૨૭

For Freight to London,

THE FINE BRIG,

CERES,

OF 300 TONS

WAS to leave England by the 15th. of December, may be expected to arrive here early in May, and will Sail again for London as soon as possible.

Apply to MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT all persons having any Claims or demands against the estate of the late Lt. J. F. REBENACK, late of the 14th Regt. N. I. are directed to make the same known to Lt. C. REBENACK, Actg. Asst. Pay Mr. S. D. A. at Bhooj within one Month from this publication or they will be excluded from all benefit from the same.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

For Freight or Passage,

TO LONDON

THE FINE TEAK SHIP,

MAITLAND,

OF 635 TONS,

Capt. J. L. Studd,

(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

WAS in the Downs on the 8th December, is expected to arrive here in this month, and will be dispatched for London with as little delay as possible.

The Maitland has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

For Freight or Passage,

TO CALCUTTA.

THE SHIP,

PENANG MERCHANT,

OF 345 TONS,

Capt. J. Mitchinson,

IS daily expected from the Persian Gulph, and will Sail very soon after her arrival, for Calcutta.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

Passage to the Clyde,

THE FAST SAILING NEW BARK

FORTUNE,

OF 350 TONS BURTHEN,

JOHN GILKISON,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Greenock direct about the 10th of May. The Fortune has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

MINSTREL A. 1.

OF 400 TONS

Charles Arcoll,

(OF THE HON'BLE CO'S SERVICE,)

COMMANDER.

HAVING all her Cargo engaged will sail for London in the end of this Month; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon.

For particulars enquire at the Office of Mr. ARCHIBALD INGLIS.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

For Freight

(PARTLY OFFERED)

TO

CHINA

THE SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

Captain Blythe,

FOR Particulars apply to MOODY PRANJEWAN KALLAMOODY or Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

For Freight or Passage,

TO

LONDON.

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS,

Captain Thomas Green,

WAS to leave England the 7th December last, and may be daily expected; and having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will be dispatched about the 1st June.

The Triumph has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND, Military Square.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE SHIP

SARAH,

BURTHEN 500 TONS,

William Tucker,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London on the 6th of May. The Sarah has Superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon

Apply to Captain TUCKER at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH APRIL 1827.

No. 126 of 1827.—Lieutenant C. Blood of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to sea for nine months for the recovery of his health.

No. 127 of 1827.—The following appointment is made.

Horse Brigade of Artillery.

Lieutenant F. J. Pontardent to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d troop, vice Watkins resigned.—Date of Appointment, 25th January 1827.

No. 128 of 1827.—The following appointment is made.

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor Henry Goodhall, to be Conductor, vice Henderson deceased.—Date of appointment 22d March 1827.

No. 129 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following temporary arrangements are sanctioned.

Lieutenant Colonel K. Egan, to assume the Command of the Presidency Division, and Major F. Farquharson, that of the Southern Concan District, from the 27th February 1827, on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Hessman.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Elwood, of the 3d Regiment N. I. to assume the Command of the Troops in Cutch from the 17th March 1827, on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith.

Captain W. Wilkins, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to assume the Command in the Northern Districts of Guzerat from the 18th March 1827, on the departure of Lieut. Col. Smith.

Captain Mylne, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, to take charge of the Commissariat with a Detachment proceeding on Field Service in Guzerat, from the 18th March 1827.

Lieutenant A. Rowland, of the Artillery, to take charge of the Ordnance Store Department at Kaira, from the 12th March 1827, on the departure of Lieutenant Yeadell.

Lieutenant A. P. LeMessurier to act as Staff Officer at Asseerghur from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Kensington.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master J. D. Browne, of the 10th Regiment N. I. to perform the duties of Interpreter to the 2d Extra Battalion from the 17th March 1827.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1827.

No. 130 of 1827.—The undermentioned Cadets are admitted on this Establishment in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors from the 1st instant the date of their arrival at this Presidency in the Ship Sarah. The Cadets for the Artillery are promoted to 2d Lieutenants, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns: the date of their rank will be settled hereafter.

Artillery.

Mr James Ash.
" Charles Robert Rowan.

Infantry.

Mr. Henry Spiller Watkin.
" John Weer Cunningham.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Litchfield, 2d Regiment L. C. Arrived at Bombay on the Ship Sarah 1st April 1827.

Lieutenant John Addison, late 9th Regiment N. I. Assistant Surgeon Robert Liddell, Medical Establishment. Ditto on the Ship Minstrel 31st March 1827.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1827.

No. 131 of 1827.—It having been resolved, in consequence of the encreased number of European Regiments in the Poona Division of the Army, that a separate Brigade Major should be temporarily appointed until the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors can be received, and the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief in India having appointed Captain Stanley, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot, to that situation, the same is announced in General Order accordingly.

The Brigade Major with the European Troops in the Deccan is placed on the same footing, in respect to allowances, &c. as the other Brigade Majors of the Forces.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1827.

No. 132 of 1827.—Mr. John Bourchier M. D. Surgeon of the late Ship Britannia, having tendered his services as an Acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, so long only as they may be required, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in consideration of the exigencies of the public service, to accept the same, and accordingly appoints that gentleman an Acting Assistant Surgeon from this date.

No. 133 of 1827.—An order by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 29th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Hennessy, of His Majesty's 29th Regiment, Interpreter in Hindoostanee to that Corps and Acting Interpreter to His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons and Queen's Royals from the 22d ultimo, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1827

No. 134 of 1827.—Captain Manson, of the Artillery, is appointed Agent for the Manufacture of Gun carriages, from the date of Major Thew's embarkation for Europe.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1827.

No. 135 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Regiment of Artillery.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Pierce to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice J. Bailie deceased.—Date of rank 23d September 1826.

Major A. Campbell to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain J. G. Griffith to be Major, and 1st Lieutenant F. D Watkins to be Captain, in succession to Pierce promoted,—Do. Do.

No. 136 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Battalion of Native Invalids, at present consisting of 12 Companies, be formed from the end of the present month into two Battalions of 6 Companies each: and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such further instructions as may be necessary to give effect to this arrangement.

Bombay Castl, 14th April 1827.

No. 138 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant E. Mant, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of Bazars with the Malwa Field Force under the arrangements notified in General Orders of the 2d instant, (No. 124.)

No. 139 of 1827.—The following extract from a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 13th of September last, is published for the information of the Army.

2d Para. We have permitted the undermentioned officers belonging to your Establishment to remain in this country, for periods stated against their respective names, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Frederick, Captain Robert Hurle, until the departure for Bombay of the first Company's Ships of the season 1826 1827.

Lieutenant William Burnett,—Do. Do. of the last Ships.

Lieutenant Talbot Ritherdon,—until August 1827.

3d Para. We have to acquaint you that a Third Assistant Surgeon has been added to the Establishment of His Majesty's Regiments of Infantry serving in the East Indies.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Gov.

MR. EDITOR.

It may not be generally known among your readers, and therefore perhaps not unacceptable to them, to be informed, that the Sun will rise partially eclipsed to-morrow the 26th Instant.

The Eclipse commences 4⅓ minutes before sun rise, and ends at 4½ minutes past 7 true time.

I am
Mr. Editor
Yours
A CONSTANT READFR.

Bombay, 25th April 1827.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

We had thrown aside and forgotten three papers which we formerly promised should appear in our columns, but it still seems necessary for us to account fortheir subsequent rejection. A less marvellous and better account of those animals in India destructive to man, than given by our Dog, Snake, and Tiger correspondent is expected. The analysis of character, by——, aims as we suspected a blow at the reputation of an individual now in this Island. So Mr. B. W. you were of a mind to hoax us! we casually handed his entertaining paper to a friend, who in returning it to us, observed, " that there were too many Spectators in Bombay to admit a mere transcript to escape detection. A fellow by the name of Budgell had long ago laid claim to the production."

A MILITARY MANS LETTER. On the provision of Quarters for sick officers, seems to us a mere echo of what has already been said upon the subject.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9d.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL 1827.

Our statement of the operations of the Squadron, lately returned from the Red Sea, has been much questioned—Unless we expressly say so, we never mean to vouch for the *perfect freedom from error* of any matter that appears in our Columns.

What we published, was the most plausible account of the story, which we could collate from the many and various editions of it afloat.—It may appear strange, tho' it is not the less true, that the Bombay folks wonderfully eager as they are in the search of news, are as lamentably lax in retaining it.—Some of our informants had heard the tale from the gallant Commanders themselves, yet their information did not agree.—If our readers indeed knew the difficulty of collecting authentic local intelligence, or were impressed with the danger of publishing erroneous matter, their surprize would be excited at the manner we contrive to give any.—Surely this class of things ought not to be left on our friends kindly to contribute such information as is not, but which ought to be generally known.—We do not fancy the Govt. will notice our call, yet we beseech it also to afford to the world accounts, of such really public transactions as are likely otherwise to find their way into the public prints. At Calcutta and Madras this is invariably done—thro' the channel of Govt, Newspapers it is true—but why should not our contemporary & ourselves, be enabled to repay the debt we daily incur to our brethren at the other Presidencies?

We return however to the Arabian Gulf transactions.—It appears, as we now learn, that a considerable party of men landed at Barbara from our ships; that, in attempting to prevent incendiaries from burning the town—the principal inhabitants having fled on our approach, which they had been for sometime expecting.—one of our men was killed, and several of the enemy shot dead—and that the fire was actually checked before it had had time to do considerable damage.

Nothing was got for Mr. Lingard, it is further stated, but promises, and those for 15,000 Spanish Dollars only: but we cannot believe such a report; for we are aware that his own claims, those of merchants at Mocha, who lost their Goodswith his Brig; and of compensation to the widows and children of the Crew murdered on that occasion, must amount to five times that sum: Besides the Port of Barbara is a great mart for the most valuable Gums, Coffee &c. &c.; and its inhabitants could thus scarcely urge poverty as an evasion of the just demands made on them. But we refrain from commenting on information which we must believe is erroneous, and which may lead us to unfair conclusion.

The Mocha disturbance is we understand still more incorrectly given. It was with Turkish Soldiers in the service of the Pacha of Egypt that the row commenced. The Squadron and the Resident were at Mocha at the time.—Four or five of those Turks attacked the Residency with drawn swords; and it was not until personally assaulted that the Doctor shot his man.

We have been recently led to understand that the Chief Engineer of Ceylon, accompanied by one of His Majesty's Naval Commanders, had surveyed the great and little Basses Rocks, and recommended that a substantial light house shd. be erected on the one and a floating light be placed near the other.—We trust that this recommendation may have met with corresponding support.

Our account of the misfortune the Charles Forbes met with on the latter, fortunately turns out to be tolerably correct.—She had not approached the main rocks, but stuck on the shoal we described. She did not remain above ten minutes on it, and indeed one foot more of water would have floated her safely over it. Except the loss of her false keel and rudder no damage has been done to her.

To prove that we did not paint the dangers of the Basses in overglowing colours, we may mention, that on the very next day at noon, the Shaw Allum, from Calcutta to Muscat, struck on the same rocks, and was with difficulty got off.

We promise our Calcutta cotemporaries to reply in our next to their remarks on our Stamp observations; and we may perhaps then continue our dissertations on the main subject.

The debates in both Houses of Parliament, upon taking into consideration the message from the Crown pointing out the necessity of our compliance with the call, by our ancient Ally, Portugal, for aid in repelling aggressions on her peace and liberty, from the Spanish Territories, are so very long, as to preclude their appearance in our Journal; but we have sketched an outline of the proceedings on that momentous occasion (interspersing it with occasional excepts) which we trust may convey to our readers a clear conception of the sentiments then expressed in these august assemblies.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—DEC. 12TH.

Earl Bathurst rose in support of the message.

He developed the course of events which led to the aggressions complained of. In doing so, his Lordship gave a condensed view of the recent negotiations between the Brazil and Portuguese Courts, up to the time when the constitutional charter, emanating from the Emperor Don Pedro of Brazil, was given to Portugal. That charter he confessed was not calculated to please every party, and a faction sprang up for the avowed purpose of seating Don Miguel on the throne, without fettering him with the conditions annexed to its resignation, in his favor, by his Royal brother.

In several of the frontier Provinces insurrectionary movements took place, and large bodies of Portuguese troops passed over into the neighbouring Kingdom. Spain, bound by fresh and solemn engagements to deliver up all Portuguese deserters, received and cherished in her bosom these recreant sons of Portugal. She on the other hand, generously forbore from demanding the deliverance of the deserters who had fled into Spain, but contented herself with requiring the arms which she had put into the hands of the renegades. Such noble conduct on the part of Portugal, excited and enabled our Ministers strongly to remonstrate with the Court of Madrid on its apparently unjustifiable conduct; and the French Ambassador at that court co-operated with us in our exertions in favor of Portugal. Ferdinand made the fairest promises, but did not adopt measures for their performance, and at length a formidable body of insurgents moved on the Portuguese frontier, from Old Castile, where they had been fostered, and been for sometime gathering together. His Catholic Majesty's Ministers could not conceal this invasion, but disclaimed connection with it. Dissatisfied with the explanation of Spain, France threatened to recall her Ambassador, and Mr. Lamb, on our part, declared he would quit Madrid if instant satisfaction was not given. This was the most recent intelligence Ministers had received from Madrid.

While her traitorous sons were thus aiming a deadly blow at Portugal on her Northern Frontier, a still more formidable body of them entered it from Estremadura, and carrying the sword of destruction so much nearer the heart of their parent, had penetrated a considerable way along the banks of the Gua-

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diana, and had taken Villa Vicosa. These troops were undisguisedly supported by Spanish Authorities, and the Governor of Estremadura was even said to have supplied them with Artillery.

The noble Lord here paused to observe, that aware as their Lordships must be of the encouragement which these insurgents had received throughout Spain,—we could not entertain a doubt of the connivance also of that nation in their plans for carrying on such simultaneous, and formidable attacks, from two opposite points of her kingdom.

The Portuguese Court, alarmed at the report of the latter inroad, and without being aware of the other aggression, instantly sent instructions to its Ambassador in London, to claim of His Majesty the aid we were bound to afford Portugal when invaded, and which that functionary had for some time past been prepared to request, the moment it was needed.

If any doubt could have existed, his Lordship continued, as to the part which Spain took in the invasion from Estremadure,---that from old castile he conceived must remove it; and at any rate a *casus fœderis* was thus made out, which would fully justify our active interference in favor of Portugal.

But the interests of the British nation, as well as a repeated and solemnly pledged faith, stimulated us to interpose in her behalf. —English troops ought immediately to be transported thither.---His Majesty's Ministers, he said, deprecated a war, but thought the exhibition of a formidable British force, sufficient to protect Portugal, and ready to chastise aggression, the most likely means of prevanting one.—They would carefully keep open to the last the door of honourable concession; and still spared no exertion in bringing Ferdinand to a sense of his error:—At the same time they cautioned the Portuguese Court strictly to continue their original system of mild forbearance.---His Lordship in conclusion read an address to the throne framed in accordance of His Majesty's message; and expressed himself assured that it would be passed without opposition.

Lord Holland next addressed their Lordships.—He said tho' he should invariably regret the necessity for entering into a war, and tho' deeply impressed with the privations under which the British nation must at this juncture enter the field, he could not for a moment withhold his unqualified support to the proposed address.—The insidious manner of the recent attack on Portugal, the little provocation, or rather the no provocation, given for such an aggression, must make England anxious to grant its aid in the observance of its treaty; but, independently of treaty, he hoped it would be granted with all that cordiality which the national sympathy for a free constitution could inspire. (Hear, hear.) He thought indeed that His Majesty's Ministers had been rather late in proposing measures for her support.—His Lordship felt convinced that if we were forced into a war, it would not be with the feeble Ferdinand alone; but with a formidable and tyrannical faction, militant in Spain, and dominant throughout the continent of Europe.—He was glad to learn that France had co-operated in our attempts to dissuade Spain from countenancing the recent aggressions on Portugal.

He wished, however, that he could view the conduct of France on this subject without distrust. But being called upon to act, we should act from experience—we should act from probability, and, looking to the past and the probability of the future, he thought we should receive with caution every thing that was done on this subject, even by that power which it cost so much of the blood and treasure of this country to restore. Their lordships were told that the French Court had sent to Spain remonstrances—Remonstrances! Of what kind? They had heard of the eloquence of the papers transmitted on this subject to the Spanish Government. That eloquence might be very great no doubt; but when he viewed the relation in which France now stood to Spain—when he saw that it might command, without control, or to use a milder term, that it might ensure a ready obedience to its request, he would say it was idle to talk of transmitting eloquent papers. It was only waste of pen and ink—when it might immediately at a word produce the desired effect—when, as was said in the farce, "I can call a coach, and let a coach be called." When the coach could be commanded at a call, why was time spent in transmitting eloquent documents? Eloquent as such papers might be, until he saw something else done, he must take leave to doubt the sincerity of France in this case. The professed object of the remonstrance would be to control the workings of a faction now triumphant in Spain; but how was it triumphant, and why, and by whose means? Was it not by the aid of the French army? That army was marched into Spain under similar professions of sincerity to those now made by the French Court. Had not their lordships had not the country, heard repeated assurances of the sincerity of France before its army crossed the Pyrenees? Over and over again, the French Government had assured the British Cabinet of its sincerity; but the army marched, and Spain was now held in military possession by France, which at the same time affected to offer its remonstrance against certain proceedings which it could have prevented by a single word. It might be ungracious to travel back to former transactions in Europe; and he would abstain from doing so; since more especially the immediate question at issue, was what should be done for the protection of our ally—and what for ourselves?

The Duke of Wellington thought the measures of his colleagues quite in time, and he entirely concurred in them. It was impossible to doubt the connivance of the Spanish Authorities in the aggressions on Portugal; he would attribute it to the Captains General, and to the Ministers of Spain rather than to Ferdinand himself.

The Marquis of Lansdown would not stop to enquire, whether the inroad of Portugal, had been made under the personal authority of Ferdinand, it was enough for him that a *casus fœderis* had been established. He joined in the hope, expressed by the Noble Duke, but confessed it was a hope, and not a belief, that the aggressions in question did not emanate from him. He would not injure France, by comparing its policy to that of Spain but he felt assured that our preparations to support Portugal would not her co-operation in our endeavours to stop the breath of War. His Lordship not only voted for the address, but was prepared to support all future measures consistent with the great object in view.

The question was then put and the address was carried without a dissential voice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Dec. 12th.

Mr. Canning rose on the King's Message being read.

In proposing to the House of Commons to acknowledge His Majesty's most gracious speech, and to reply to it in terms which are an echo of its sentiments and a fulfilment of of its anticipations the Right Hon'ble Member felt that however confident he might be in the justice, and however clear as to the principle of the measure which the message embraced, it became him, as a British Minister, in recommending to the House of Commons any step which approached even to the hazard of war, to use the language of sorrow and regret. (Hear, hear.) He could assure the house that there was not within its walls any set of men more deeply convinced than His Majesty's Ministers, nor any individual more intimately persuaded than himself, of the vital importance of the continuance of peace to this country, and to the world. (Hear, hear.) So strongly was he impressed with that opinion —and for reasons which he would explain to them before he sat down—that he declared that there was no question of present advantage, no question or anticipation of remote difficulty, which he would not have preferred to pass over, to compromise or to adjourn, to calling on the House of Commons to sanction any measure which appeared of a warlike tendency. But he felt that which had been felt by the the best statesmen of the country, and by the Parliaments by whom those statesmen were supported—he felt that there were two causes, and but two causes, which could be neither compromised nor adjourned—the causes of national faith and of nation honour.(Cheers). Both were involved in the present question. In order to bring the case under the cognizance of Parliament in the shortest form before he permitted himself to enter in the collateral considerations with which it was accompanied, he would beg leave to state that it was a mixed case of law and of fact,—of national law on the one hand, and of notorious fact on the other,—which, when brought under the consideration of Parliament, could not be considered in any but one light, and could not lead to any but one conclusion. Among the alliances by which, at different periods of history, this country has been connected with the other nations of Europe, none is so old in faith, or so constant in duration, or so precise in obligation, or so interwoven in our history, at its most brilliant periods as that which has connected Great Britain with Portugal. It is dated back to distant centuries: it has survived a great variety of conflicting events; it was older than the epoch to which he should have occasion to advert; but it had received fresh vigour when the house of Braganza was placed at the head of an independent monarchy, and was nurtured and supported by the friendship of Great Britian. It had continued from that time without interruption; it had been renewed by repeated factions; it had been maintained under pifficulties, adhered to in periods when other alliances had been shaken from us, and vindicated in fields of blood and of glory, which formed the brightest page in the annals of England. (Hear, hear.) To that alliance we had ever held fast; it had been sometimes inconvenient, and sometimes burdensome---and it had even been suggested that we should shake it off. But a feeling of national sympathy, arising out of national faith, had always destroyed such narrow considerations, and had induced us to cling to that alliance with a steadiness of purpose which never relaxed in the greatest difficulties. It was not, however, at distant periods and in by-gone ages only, that traces of this union were to be found. The Hon'ble Gentlemen then proceeded to enumerate the various treaties which England had concluded with Portugal from 1661 up to 1815, particularly dwelling on that of 1807 when the Royal family of Portugal was forced by the Emperor of France, Napoleon, to flee to their Trans-Atlantic possessions for an asylum. In that treaty we solemnly pledged ourselves never to acknowledge any other Sovereign of Portugal than a Member of the House of Braganza, and tho' the happy return of that family to Portugal in 1815, the ground of the obligation was felt no longer to exist and the obligation itself was at the Congress of Vienna, in consequence annulled, still its terminuation did not shake the ancient treaties subsisting between the two Crowns. With our eyes open, in a state of things known to all the world, and in the face of all modern Europe, it was then decidedly proclaimed, that the ancient treaties of alliance, friendship, and guarantee, between the two crowns, were acknowledged to be in full force and effect. It was not, therefore, so much on those ancient treaties separately, as on the force and spirit of them all, embodied as they were in that of Vienna, that Portugal had an unquestionable right to look to Great Britain as her ally and defender. Thus it was, then, that he treated the case as one of moral and political obligation. He was not ashamed to to say, because he had a right to say, that when Portugal, in apprehension of the coming storm, called on Great Britain for assistance, no objection existed against acknowledging the subsisting obligation, and acting on it, provided it was made apparent that the *Casus fœderis* had arisen. No delay or difficulty, therefore, could occur under these treaties, if the case had arrived; the whole business was, whether the case had really arisen; and in his the Right Honorable Secretarys, opinion it clearly had; the constituted authorities had applied to the British Government in a manner worthy the best days of Portugal.—In the Chamber of Peers they rose in a body from their seats, they expressed the utmost devotion to their country and their readiness to give their personal assis tance in repelling the invasion.

On the 3d of December, the Honorable gentleman continued, he received from the Portuguese Ambassador a direct demand for assistance: His Majesty's Ministers gave for answer that they had not received official information on which to found a formal communication to Parliament.—That precise information arrived on the night of Friday the 8th---next day the decision of His Majesty's Government was sought and taken—On Sunday it received the sanction of His Majesty, on Monday it was placed before Parliament, and at the hour in which he had the honor of addressing the House, the troops were on their march (Loud Cheers.)

He had said on a former day, and he repeated the sentiment now, that it was not the intention of His Majesty to interfere in the internal concerns of Portugal or of any other country. The distinction he drew was not between parties in a country; with them this Government had nothing to do, but between external and internal. God forbid that this country should interfere with those who conceived they had a right to any particular species of constitution. But when they saw bands of refugees invading their country, when they saw those men presuming that they might put off their country to serve others, and put it on again with impunity, when that course was likely to enable them to attain their ends, it would argue a laxity of political morality, if Ministers were to evade the obligation by which this country was bound to protect her ally against such a deplorable state of things. (Hear.) If they did so, they would deserve as much reprobation, as he now hoped and believed they would receive approbation for the line of conduct which they had pursued. (Hear., hear.) This was the whole case before Parliament. Here was the case of an undoubted obligation, not framed in a corner, not kept secret, but loudly proclaimed, and recorded amongst the acts of our history, in the face of the world. Here was, on the other hand, an undoubted and unquestionable act of foreign aggression, "furnished" with foreign means and directed to foreign objects. When they put the fact and the obligation together, it was impossible that His Majesty could refuse the call that had been made on him, nor would Parliament, he was quite convinced, desert His Majesty in giving full effect to a sacred and undoubted obligation. (Hear, hear.) This was the case on which he was willing to rest the whole question. He was willing to put it as he said, without reference to any collateral circumstances; because he wished to separate it in the minds of those who heard him and also in the minds of others to whom what he now said would find its way, from every thing that appeared in the least extraneous. He was desirous of separating the legal gist of the question from collateral circumstances, which alone did not present a ground of claim for calling on Parliament, but which were still deserving of Parliamentary attention, and would no doubt have some degree of influence. Therefore, what more he should address to the house he should only advance, because he might be accused of not dealing fairly with the house, if he concealed any thing within the scope of his knowledge. He did not take this course for the purpose of improving on the case he had already stated; and if he sat down that moment, he had no doubt but that he would have the concurrence of the house in the address which he meant to propose. When he stated to the house that he was willing to rest the care where it then stood, gentlemen would see from that very circumstance that the vote for which he meant to call on them was a vote of defence for Portugal, not a vote for war against Spain. (Hear.) He begged of the house to keep these matters entirely separate in their consideration. And although in all he now meant to say, he would bear hard upon the Spanish Government, yet he must observe, that, unjustifiable as their conduct was, contrary to all the laws of nations, contrary to the laws of good neighbourhood, contrary to the laws of God and man, with respect to Portugal, still he did not mean to assert that there was no *locus pœnitentiæ*, no possibility of redress, no hope of coming to an arrangement. He did not say this but he said it was their duty to fly to the defence of Portugal, be the assailaint whom he might (Cheers.) He came now to the question of the assailant; premising, however, that it was not necessary to make that question any part of the consideration in voting the address which he would propose. The present situation of Portugal was so unusual, and the recent years of her history crowded with events so extraordinary, that the house would not, perhaps, think that he was unprofitably wasting their time if he took the liberty of calling their attention shortly and succinctly to those events, and to their effects on the situation of Europe.

The Right Honorable Secretary next stated the consequence of the Residence of the Royal family of Portugal in the Brazils;—If raised the latter from a Colonial to a Metropolitan state, and gave the former a free constitution.—with these events the British Government had not enterfered, for with the internal affairs of Portugal we had no concern; but with respect to external force, while Great Britain had an arm it should weild the sword in its defence against, the efforts of any power that attempted to control the opinions of the Portuguese people (Cheers).—External force, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, had not been directed against Portugal yet; but what were they to think of that sort of force, which coming from other channels, and taking a doubtful shape, which could change its character when it pleased, found its, way into Portugal for purposes of a hostile nature? By the employment of Portuguese renegadoes, that force could change its character as best suited the purpose of those who encouraged it, from external to internal. That was a force that ought not to be employed against any country, and least of all against a country that had the honour and happiness of being one of the allies of Great Britain, and who had a right to claim and to receive her protection. (Hear, hear.) Had such been the conduct of Spain? Without entering into the question, whether the proceeding which had lately been permitted was an act of the Spanish Government, proceeding with foresight,—and without foresight, no Government could operate for the good of the people,—or the effect of some secret factions power, overpowering the Spanish Councils, which it had defied in the capital and disobeyed on the frontiers, he would not stop to inquire. It was indifferent to Portugal, and indifferent to England, whether the present state of things was the result of the intrigues of a faction, over which, if the Spanish Government had no control, it ought to assume one as soon as possible, or of a body over whom it had control, and for whose acts it must therefore be responsible. It mattered not from which of these causes the evil arose. In either case Portugal must be protected. It would be unjust to the Spanish Government to say that it was amongst the members of that body only that an unconquerable hatred of liberal institutions existed. It appeared to extend much farther. This hostility of feeling was in a great measure to be ascribed to the more liberal institutions which prevailed in the neighbouring kingdom and in did not require the authority or influence of the Government to incite these sentiments and principles into action, which were the natural result of the antipathy which existed between the two countries; in one of which freedom was cherished, whilst the other hugged its servitude. Hence had arisen mutual injuries, provocations, and aggressions, which the most active and vigilant government might have found it difficult to suppress Such in fact was the origin of the differences between Portugal and Spain, which had been methodized, brought into action, and disseminated through the whole mass of the community; for these sentiments of animosity prevailed quite as much amongst the people themselves as amongst their governors. It might be that the Government of Spain had not sanctioned these offensive measures, that its vigilance might have been suspended, or its confidence betrayed, that these steps had not been taken with its concurrence, but against its directions; if such had been the case, there was still time for it to repent and make reparation; for the measures which we proposed to adopt were only for the defence and protection of Portugal, and not necessarily for making war against Spain. At the time when a great desertion took place from the Portuguese army into Spain, and on the other hand, from the Spanish army into Portugal, the Government of the latter country, at our earnest advice, refused to give any encouragement to the Spaniards to desert; but on the contrary, whenever they had an opportunity of exercising their discretion, always discouraged the desertion of the Spanish soldiers, and afterwards, when a treaty was entered into between the two countries, by which they mutually stipulated for the giving up of deserters, Portugal, either acting under our recommendation, or accoiding to her own impulse, instead of requiring entire satisfaction, and insisting that the soldiers who had deserted from her army should be given up to her, merely required the restoration of their arms and equipments: whereas Spain, after making treaties, not only with Portugal, but

also with France and this country, had broken them all—she had entered into engagements one day, and violated them them the next; she had suffered, notwithstanding her understanding to the contrary, troops to be trained and fitted out for this expedition: if the fault really did not rest with her it became her to render this apparent by making reparation. It would be unjust to France not to mention that the representations and remonstrances of the French Government to the Court of Spain had been quite as urgent, though, at the same time, as fruitless, as those which had been made by the British Government. On the first irruption into Portugal, the French charge d'affaires had been directed to signify to his Catholic Majesty the displeasure which the French Government felt at such a proceeding, and to warn him he must not look to France for any support in it, but must take all the consequences of it upon himself. He was bound in common justice to say that the French had exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent this aggression, and that there did not appear the least ground for suspecting that there had been any want of sincerity or good faith on the part of France in endeavouring to force Spain to fulfil her treaties. The preservation of our national honour justified, and indeed compelled us to adopt the course proposed. Approximation to the danger of a war was certainly to be apprehended, and avoided if possible. He did not wish to be understood as dreading our being engaged in war in a good cause, through any distrust of our power or resources; his apprehensions were quite of a different nature, and arose from reflecting on the tremendous power which this country possessed, and that if a war should be the result of the measures now adopted, we should have ranged on our side the disaffected and discontented of every nation in Europe. Some years ago, when the subject of the negociation with Spain had come under discussion, he had adverted to a topic of this nature, and expressed it as his opinion that the true policy of this country was to maintain a neutrality between contending nations and conflicting principles, and that by this neutrality we should preserve the balance of power and contribute to the safety of Europe. Four years had served to convince him of the correctness of the opinion, and he feared that the next war which should be kindled in Europe would be a war of most tremendous consequences—it would not only be a war of contending force, but of conflicting opinions. If this country should enter into such a contest, it would be chiefly with a view of mitigating its severity and restraining the violence of the other powers of Europe. There was in the hands of this country a tremendous power, but it was one thing to have a giant's strength and another to make a good use of it. It was not our business to seek for an opportunity of displaying it. Britain ought rather to act the part of an umpire than a competitor: it should be her office to assuage the animosities and restrain the aggressions of contending nations; her conduct should be such that it might be said of her in the words of the poet—

" Mollitque animos at temporat iras,
" Ni faciet maria ac terras cœlumque profundum,
" Quippe ferant rapidi secum verrian que per auras

It was impossible to say what might be the direful consequences of letting loose angry passions which were ill sealed up; no man could contemplate them without horror. For his own part he could not sleep on his couch if he were voluntarily and unnecessarily to precipitate measures which might lead to such momentous consequences. He would bear much, and forbear long, before he would adopt steps which might endanger a recurrence of war; but national faith and national honour must at all events be preserved unviolated. It was our duty to defend Portugal whoever might be her assailants, but there our duty ended. We had no desire to govern or to dictate in that country, but there the standard of according her defence, and there foreign dominion should not come. (Great cheering.) The right hon. gentleman concluded by stating that the address which he should move would be to thank His Majesty for his gracious message respecting Portugal, and to pledge themselves to concur in any measures, and to furnish all such supplies as might be necessary for securing against foreign hostility the safety and independence of Portugal, the oldest ally of Great Britain.—

Sir Robert Wilson thought that His Majesty, as a British King, reigning over a free people, must have experienced feelings of pride and satisfaction, when he caused the message to be made, which he had been graciously pleased to communicate to the House. He had been afraid that assistance would not be afforded to Portugal, and rejoiced that Ministers had resolved to draw in her defence. The Right Hon'ble Secretary had observed that the Spanish Government had still an opportunity for repentance; but, what confidence could be placed in a Monarch whose whole career had been marked by base treachery and low duplicity? The Hon'ble Baronet, could not give much credit to the professions of France, so long as she continued to retain possession of Cadiz and Barcelona: Ministers were bound to require her to quit Spain, out of regard for our own interests; for until she did this we could not reduce our Establishments—He called on the House to take every precaution which the circumstaces of the case would admit, not to add more than was absolutely requisite to the burdens of the country.

It was impossible he said to predict the result of a war: But it was gratifiing to feel assured that in the present instance, we should go to Battle with God and Justice on our side. That was the the moto which should be borne on our banners; and let the issue be what it might,—he for one would never shrink from the responsibility of having urged the British Government to take up a hostile position.

Mr. Hume next rose amidst loud and deafening murmurs. He talked a great deal about the rash manner in which Ministers were involving England in War, and alleged, that not treaties should, bind us to engagements, rendered inconvenient by the distress of the country.

He was convinced there was not a man in the house who would put his hand to his heart and say, that the existing distresses of all classes of the community ought to be aggravated by the imposition of fresh burdens, to enable Ministers to carry on a war which was not demanded for our own defence, and not even required by treaty, but merely because a few Portuguese rebels had risen against their Government. We were now about to commence hostilities which would lead to a war with France.

He asked any man whether he believed that France sincerely wished to repress the misconduct of the Spanish Government? The right hon. gentleman seemed to be afraid to place the saudle on the right horse; he did not venture to condemn the faithless conduct of France.

Why did not the right hon. gentleman call upon France to withdraw her troops from Spain?

The Hon'ble Member in conclusion moved as an amendment that the message should be again read this day week.

Mr. J Wood (the new member for Preston) seconded the amendment. He was of opinion that the house would be acting with indecent and ruinous precipitation, if they allowed themselves to be hurried into a war merely by the dazzling and brilliant speech of the right hon. gentleman. After several equally *shrewd* observations he said, he was desirous of keeping faith with foreign nations, but he could not forget that we owed good faith to ourselves. To our own people we were bound by the ties of nature—foreign ties were merely conventional.

Mr. Baring stated that he had anxiously watched the course of the Right Honourable Secretary speech to discover a channel by which we could evade a war; but it appeared to him that so clear a case had been made out, that without making some such excuse as the meanest and most contemptible nation in the world might be inclined to frame, this country could not avoid taking the attitude which it was proposed she should adopt. (Hear, hear.) He put it to the greatest lover of peace in that house, whether an exhibition of pusillanimity was the way to secure respect and peace. (Hear.) The hon. member for Aberdeenued said that our treaties with Portugal were imprudent. The question was did they exist; Could any man who possessed one spark of honour, say that this was the moment to discuss the prudence of those treaties? (Cheers).

He then commented on the conduct of ministers in having so long remained silent spectators of the passing events in the Peninsula, dwelling strongly on the impolicy of having allowed France to occupy Spain with her troops, he feared, that France, having once been permitted to enter Spain, right or wrong, would feel a difficulty about leaving it. She would still find some good reason for remaining—"internal disturbances would be likely to arise; the people if left to themselves would be seizing each other by the throat; and all this unluckily would have the effect of keeping the Peninsula at the mercy of the French. It was agreed that the occupation of Spain by France had been carried into effect against the opinions of part of the French Ministry of the time. The Duke of Wellington had returned from Viena just before the French army of occupation marched into Spain with the strongest assurances from a part of the French Government that that measure should not take place. It was true that we had the friendly professions of France; but the "friendly professions" of other countries was a bad security for the safety of this. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon'ble gentleman concluded a long and luminous speech by expressing his decided opinion, that England ought not to hesitate, the Govt. of Spain ought not to be permitted to carry its abhorrence of freedom and of reason, so far as to rush to the destruction of those blessings, where they existed within the territories of English allies.

Mr. Bankes Senr., was next observed to follow in the dirty steps of Mr. Hume.

Mr. Brougham now rose, and after a few preliminary observations, said. If he could persuade himself for a moment that the impending contest could safely be avoided; if he could see any course—any way—of honorably escaping from it; if he could discover any alternative between the course of active preparation for was, he trusted not of actual war, on the one hand, and of a breach of national faith, a sacrifice of the country's honour, on the other, then perhaps, he might be in a more equable state of mind upon the question, more capable of listening to the arithmetic of the honorable member for Aberdeen, because he might then be able in some degree to adjust his vote according to his calculation; but there were circumstances in which countries as well as individuals might be placed, in which to compute "cost" was impossible, frivolous, disgraceful alike to the country and to the individual. (Hear, hear.) He gave a clear account of the our principal treaties with Portugal, and of the many benefits England had derived from them. The Member for Aberdeen and those who supported his amendment, had he said endeavoured to make light of the disturbances in the Peninsula; but he would, throw aside the strong proofs to the contrary; and declare that the real authority of the House was the statement of the Right Hon'ble Secretary, from which he would nor could not shrink. (Much Cheering)—Human credulity however could not he conceived go so far as to believe that the Court of Portugal had not the best ground for alarm. The Hon'ble Member then went over the ground which had been already trod and therefore unnecessay to be to be repeated here. But we cannot refrain from giving his closing words.

We had now, he said, a Goverument determined to act on sound enlightened truly English principles (loud cheers.) worthy of our best periods and our most distinguished statesmen (cheers)---principles which seemed to have inspired the eloquence of the right hon. gentleman opposite with a point, an energy, an effect rare even in his addresses, and he (Mr. Brougham) hardly knew how to carry his praises higher (loud cheers)—principles now avowed by Government men, and he rejoiced that he had lived to see it, and defended with arguments which made them a strong and impregnable bulwark; so that should the day of trial come—should we be summoned to meet the world in arms, we now had the pleasing prospect which made success little doubtful, and defeat eminently improbable, even in that conflict with the armed world in the severest day of trial, so long as those principles should continue to prevail among us. The will of the Government and the voice of the people now going together, Government had in that public voice a mighty lever—not in their hands, as the right hon. Secretary had said, but within their grasp, useful for defence, if needed in those extremes, the approach of which God forbid. The best means to prevent them were those principles—let them be preserved, and be the burdens of the country, what they might be, however difficult and oppressive to bear, he had no fear of the result. (Loud cheers.)

Next stood up Mr. Bright to appear very dull; he supported the amendment, and echoed the opinions of Mr. Hume.

Mr. Canning rose to answer the objections which had been made against the course he had taken. He had purposely understated the case against Spain, he had said enough to establish the casus faederis; but not so much as to make it impossible for spain to avoid war. Should a war commence, papers would be produced, which would, if now produced, preclude the adoption of peace. Sir Robert Wilson had asked, "why do you not call upon France to withdraw her armies from the Spanish territory?" He would answer, that however desirable in other respects he did not see how it could effect the purpose in view. "I admit," said Mr. Canning, "that the entrance of the French army into Spain, was a disparagement, nay, a blow to the feelings of the people of this country; but I deny that, questionable and censurable as in every respect it was, it was an act which called for our direct and hostile resistance by force of arms." But it had achieved injury to the possessor. I repeat, continued the Right Honourable Gentleman with great animation, that it was an aggression made by France upon Spain; but were we on that account to blockade Cadiz? No, I thought differently; I looked another way and struck a blow in another hemisphere; I said this shall not be France now, with Spain and the Indies; I hastened then to call the new world into existence, to redress the errors of the old, and counterbalance the evils which had been inflicted upon it. (Loud cheers,) I redeemed the movement of France; while I left her own act upon her, unmitigated and unredressed, so that I believe she would be thankful to have relief from the responsibility of her assumed undertaking, and to get rid of a burden which has become too bitter to be borne without pain." (Hear, hear.) At all events, whatever France might have to endure from the position in which she had voluntarily placed herself respecting Spain. of one thing he was most certain, that the only way to rivet her in it would have been to have so opposed her, as that the point of honour must have compelled her to stay. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion," said he, I shall only once more declare that the object of this measure is not war—(hear, hear,) its object is to take this, the last chance of peace. (Cheers.) If you do not go forth at such a call as this to the aid of Portugal, she, your ally, must be trampled down, and you will be irretrievably disgraced—and then will come war in addition to national degradation. (Hear, hear,) If under circumstances like these, you wait till Spain has come out of her war with Portugal, and ripened her resources, you will then have to encounter the war of the pacificators, and then will you see how that war must end" (Cheers.)

The amendment was then put and negatived, there appearing only three or four supporters for Mr. Hume's proposition, and the original question was put and carried, with only the same number of dissentients.

BOMBAY COURIER.—APRIL 21.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter, dated Tabriz the 20th January.

"A large Russian Force of 7000 men, infantry and cavalry, under General Madduff, are marching upon this city, and may reach this in six or seven days. The Prince Abbas Mirza, supposing that the winter and scarcity of provisions would prevent the movement of the Russian army, dismissed all his troops to their homes, and left the frontier entirely unguarded. The Persian army is collecting by degrees, and will in two or three days more be sufficiently numerous to protect the city: yet we have little confidence in them. The country has been thrown into utter confusion by this unexpected invasion. There is little safety but within the walls of the city, and here we are destined to remain until affairs take a decisive turn. The mission is also here so that we musier strong. You may imagine that our situation is not very agreeable."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. H. Aston, 10th Regt. N. I.
Surgeon D. Campbell, Queens Royal.
Lt. Col. J. S. R. Drummond, Insp. Engr.
Lieut. A. Woodburn, Qr. Mr. and Int. 1st Ex. Ba.
Capt. J. C. Wetherspoon, 2d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. V. Cameron, 8th Regt. M. N. I.
Capt. Girdlestone, W. B. Nizam's service.
Capt. MacLean, H. M. 13th Dns.
Ensign W. W. Dunlop, 50th Rt. N. I.
Lieut. J. S. Grant, Engineer.
Major W. Baker. M. N. I.
Lieut. Gibb, M. N. I.
Lieut. N. H. Thornburi, 4th Rt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. G. Yeadell,—Asst. Comy. of Stores P. D.
Lieut. Willoughby, D. A. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Lieut. P. Blood, Artillery.
Capt. W. H. Sykes, 17th Regt. N. I.
Surgn D. Campbell, Queens Royal.
Capt. J. Addison, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lt. Col. E. Edwards, 12th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. M. F. Willoughby, Artillery.
Lt. Col H. Smith, 1st Cavy.
Lieut. W. E. Litchfield 6th Madras Cy.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 18th, His Majesty's Ship Atholl, J. A. Murray Esq. Captain, from Mocha, 16th March.
20th. Ship Hashmey, James Smith, Commander from Mocha, 16th March.
Do. French Brig L. Actif, L. David Chevelaure Com. from Bordeaux 29th Oct.
Do. Ship Cumbrian, Joseph Blyth, Com. from Calcutta, 22d Feb. Sagor Roads 10th March.
Do. Ship Milford, Thomas J. Jackson, Com. from do. Masulipatam.
Do. Brig Bombay Hussoo Nacodah, from Colombo.
Do. Grab Hamudy, Named Bhoymuya Nacodah from Siam, 19th Jan.
Passengers per Cumbrian.—Mrs Kerr, Capt. Kerr.
Per Milford.—Major Baker, 40th Rt M. N. I. Capt. Maclean, 13th Drag. Ensign Gibb, 14th Regt. N. I. Ensign Dunlop. 50th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—April 18th Ship Berwick (Free Trader) John M. Eilbeck, Commander, to London
Do. The H. C. Cruizer Thetes, Lieut. W. E. Rogers, Com. to Malabar Coast.
22d, Portuguese Ship Angelica, A. F. de Silva, Commander to Damaun and Mocan.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Minstrel, for London.
Sarah, for ditto.
Fortune, (Brig) for ditto.
Allerton, for Liverpool.
Castlereagh, for China.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Ann, for ditto.
Golconda, for ditto.
Lowjee Family, for ditto.
Glenelg, for ditto.
Hercules, for ditto.
Britannia, (Brig) for Calcutta.
Illustre Almeida, for Madras and Calcutta.
Sunbury, for Malay Coast.
Dadaboy, (Brig) for ditto.
Sophia, for ditto.
Portuguese.—Santo Antonio, for Macao.
Cende de Rio Pardo, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 6, At Kedgeree None.
DEPARTURES.—From Town None.
VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.
The Brig Bucephalus, Captain M. F. Crisp, for Madras in 4 or 5 days.
STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.
THURSDAY EVENING 5TH APRIL, 1827.
DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Susan, remains.
KEDGEREE.—Dourado (P.) outward bound remains, —Gunjova, passed down.
SAUGOR.—Duke of Bedford, outward bound remains

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 12, Ship Malabar, Capt. W. S. Skitter, from Bombay the 20th March and Cochin the 8th April.
Do. French Ship Marie Magdelaine, Captain B. Villeaubert, from Pondicherry.
DEPARTURE.—April 11th. H. C. Steam Ship Enterprize, Capt. J. R. Johnston, for Amherst Town.
12, Dutch Brig Norfolk, Captain M. Kingsell, for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.
H. M. Ship Java, Captain W. S. Carroll, C. B.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL 1827.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. Stoddart.
Ship Rockingham, Captain A. Fotheringham.
Ship Atlas, Captain F. Hunt.
Ship Malabar, Captain W. S. Skitter.
Ship Malvina, Captain T. M'Dermott.
French Ship Marie Madelaine, Capt B. Vilteaubert
Ship Brilliant, Nacodah Abdul Cawder
Brig Futta Salam, Captain C. Tacket.
Brig Thistle, Captain T. G. Lear.
Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain M. J. DeReys.
Brig Rutten Mulla, Captain John Robinson.
Brig Louisa, Captain R. Harris
Spanish Brig Curaguens, Captain M. Puntynaner.
Cutter Recovery, Captain Anderson.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Poonah, on Monday the 9th of April by the Revd. A. Goode Capt. W. B. Girdlesone Comp. 2d Bat. Naggore Brigade to Eloisa daughter of the late Revd. Jas. Hitch Rector of Westerfield Suffolk.

DEATHS.—At Deesa, on the 10th Instant, of Fever Lieutenant William Remington Smith, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, deservedly and sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

On the Night of the 17th Instant, at the age of 56 years, Ballajee Ramjee, Purvoe, Head Writer in the Department of the Commissary General, leaving a disconsolate Widow, a son, and a circle of relatives and friends to regret his irreparable loss.—Ballajee Ramjee served the Hon'ble Company in different Departments of the Government under this Presidency upwards of 20 years, with such zeal, activity, and faithfulness, as entitled him to the warmest approbation of the respective Gentlemen under whom he had the honor to be employed.

In Camp, at Mhow, on the 18th of March last, of a fever caught in the jungle between Aurungabad and that station, Lieutenant Arnold Frederick Wade, of the 18th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, son of the late Revd. Mr. Wade, Senior Chaplain under this Presidency. This young officer, thus prematurely cut off at the early age of 20 years, who had every prospect of a long and happy life, has died most sincerely lamented by his brother officers and regretted by his numerous Friends, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance:—He was a mild, unassuming Gentlemanly young man, in possession of every quality which constitutes the sincere and affectionate friend; a gallant, active, zealous, young soldier, and of abilities which very soon would have brought him to the notice of his superiors.—Lieutenant Wade arrived in India and joined the 18th Regiment in the early part of 1824, and accompanied it to Cutch in October of that year, where by his uniform good conduct, great and constant attention to his Regimental duties, he soon attracted notice. He continued with his Regiment till his departure for the Presidency to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee language, and his appointment to the situation of Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 2d Extra Regt. N. I. in the early part of 1826. where he remained till it was transferred to the line on 8th September last after which he was soon ordered to rejoin his Regiment, then on its route to Mhow, and it was on the journey to do so, he unfortunately for his family and friends, caught the jungle fever, of which he died.

The Short time it pleased God to spare this good young officer, after entering upon a military life, little opportunity was given him to display his abilities or courage in the field, yet that little was sufficient to make his friends sanguine, that had he lived, he would have proved an ornament to his profession.

On Tuesday, the 23d March, at Mhow, of Jungle Fever, Lieut. Robert Webb, of the 17th Regiment, aged 20 years, greatly regretted by his Brother Officers and Friends.

At Moradabad April 4th sincerly regretted by his numerous acquaintances Lieut. J S. Bushby, of the 8th Regt. Madras N. I. and in the service of his Highness the Nizam.

It is not the tear at this moment shed When the cold turf has just been laid over him,
That can tell how beleived was the friend.
That fled or how deepin our hearts in we deplore.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Sulkeah, on the 5th April, Mrs. Blackburn, of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the 2d April the Lady of Captain T. R. Fell, Major of Brigade Eastern Frontier, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Calcutta, on the 5th April, Mr. C. A. Rutledge, of a fever, aged 26 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Vizagapatam, on the 6th Instant, by the Reverend Mr. F. J. Darram, Mr. John Jones to Miss Sophia Cowan, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Conductor John Cowan, Madras Ordnance Department.

BIRTHS.—At Vellore, on the 8th Instant, the Wife of Hill Fort Serjeant Martin, of a Son.

DEATH—At Vizagapatam, on the 24th March, George David, the eldest Son of Mr. Sub-Conductor G. Morton, aged 1 years, 9 months and 14 day.

At Vizagapatam, on the 24th March, Mr. R. Henderson, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, a brave and distinguished Soldier of 26 years Service, deeply regretted by his family and friends.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVENMENT SECURITIES.

APRIL 4, 1827.

BUY.			SELL.
25 8	Remittable Loan, at 6 per Cent. Prem.	24	8
1 12	per Cent. Loan, Disct.	2	4
0 12	New 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1	4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	9	0
Ditto on Government Bills	5	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	8	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1-11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1-11½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	86
	Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BENGAL BANK SHARES—Premium 5,400 to 5,200

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	207 0
Sovereigns	each ditto	11 8
Guineas	ditto ditto	11 0
Old Gold Mohurs	ditto	18 0

Yesterday's Report announced the arrrival of the *David Malcolm*, having on board the Burmese Embassadors, whose mission we announced in our paper of the 19th ultimo. The *Ternate*, also from Rangoon the 12th ultimo, came in on the 29th. Neither of these vessels has brought any information of importance, in addition to that given in our paper of the date above referred to, in which we noticed the final suppression of the Talien insurrection, the successful attempt of Mr. Sarkies, to procure a monopoly of the Burmese exports, and the understood object of the Embassy to solicit a further delay in the payment of the third instalment. The advices now received, indicate no change in the amicable relations subsisting between the British and Burman authorities.

In the official notice of the Embassy given by the Woonghee, the Embassadors Lando z-in, Men-hla Raja. and Ke-woon, Ni-myo-Nanda-theo are said to be sent with a Royal communication, in order to strengthen the friendship of the two countries.

Since the repulse of the Peguers, the trade with Rangoon has revived, and English Ships have taken cargoes on board. Vessels visiting Rangoon are subjected by the Viceroy to search which right has been insisted on, although objected to by the British officers at Rangoon. The commercial treaty only provides that British vessels shall be treated at Rangoon, as Burmese vessels are treated in British ports, and the Burman authorities, probably, find it difficult to conceive, that we do not enforce a similar regulation. In the case of goods landed at Rangoon, and not for sale there, no Duties are charged, and they were given back in one case where they have been levied. On these subjects, the following proclamation had been issued by the Viceroy.

"During the Talien war, I issued a proclamation, that all goods imported in three-masted vessels should pay duty according to former custom. An English subject, Roy, having imported goods which were intended for sale in a foreign country, has petitioned that duty has been taken from them. Hearing this, I order, that all Ships arriving off the Royal Wharf of Rangoon, and bringing goods which are not intended for sale there, but in a foreign country, shall land all such goods in the Royal Warehouse, and on account of them shall be taken no duty or charge, but at the time of the Ship's departure, they shall be restored to their owner.

In conformity with the 9th article of the Treaty of Yandabo, concerning all English vessels arriving off the Royal Wharf of Rangoon, they shall not take off their rudders nor land their guns, and thus Burman Ships may remain on arriving at an English port. Let no trouble or vexation be given. When the vessel has finished her lading, according to former custom, a Nakhan of Hauthamuddee, a Mewseree, a Tykseree, a Thembausive, an Interpreter, and ten Searchers, shall go on board the Ship and make search. When they go into the sleeping rooms of the Captain and Officers, they shall not disturb the things there, nor give any trouble or vexation. Let not the custom be broken. I order the Peons do make search.

Concerning Boats of more than 8 cubits beam, three masted Ships, Brigs, Sloops, and Sam-pans, in coming and going and taking of duty, let former usage be abidded by. In the Royal Warehouse exact accounts will be taken by the writers.

The order of the Woongee Mah-men-hla Raja, on the 8th day of the increase of the moon of Toboong.

The late head of the Talien insurrection, with several of the Chiefs, and about 20,000 of the people, had sought a refuge in the British provinces. About half of them wish to settle on the Attaram, as a agriculturists; the rest have gone to settle at Wagnu, and towards the sea, being fishermen and manufacturers of salt. This sudden accession to a population, previously very augmented, has been attended with a scarcity of grain; and Rice, which, in former times, was from 8 to 10 Rupees per 100 baskets, and latterly, from 35 to 50 Rupees, has risen to the price of from 80 to 100 Rupees. Four baskets are equal to one maund, and, consequently, the price of rice is from 3 so 4 Rupees per maund. Vessels with rice for Amherst, would not want returns in timber from the Attaram forests. It is to be expected, therefore, that the apprehensions of a scarcity will be speedily removed by supplies from Sea.

The Malacca Observer furnishes some interesting details respecting the insurrection of the the Mehomedan tribes against Chinese rule, in Little Bucharia. The event was to have been expected, and it is only extraordinary, that China should for half a century, have maintained her authority over a high-spirited and warlike race, at so great a distance from her own frontier. Cashghar, it appears, had been taken by the Insurgents, and we may infer therefore, that Yarkend must have fallen, or would speedily fall. The principal Chinese force on this line, is stationed at Ili, or Goulja, but it seems insufficient to suppress these commotions. If the Tribes were united, we should not doubt of their ultimate success, for they owe their subjugation originally to domestic dissensions, rather than to Chinese superiority. If again overmatched from this cause, we should not be surprised, if some of the parties appealed to Russia, whose power is not very remote, and who has long been anxious to extend her commerce, if not her authority into these regions. In that case, British India will have that Empire for a near neighbour in a direction in which we have not been accustomed to anticipate its advance.

Calcutta Govt. Gaz. April 2.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Latitudes and Longitudes of several Places, in the Neighbourhood of *Amherst* and *Martaban*, forwarded to the Marine Board, by Captain Daniel Ross, Marine Surveyor General, are published for general Information:—

	Latitude.	*Longitude.*
Pagoda on the Rocks, at Amherst,	16° 4′ 54″ N.	97° 35′ 36″ E.
Pagoda on the Hill, over Martaban,	16° 31′ 52″	.....
Moulmein Pagoda,	16° 29′ 37″	.....
Moulmein Flag Staff,	16° 29′ 53″	97° 38′ 9″
Diamond Island,	.....	94° 15′ 19″

Captain Ross reports having Surveyed the River from the West Point of Pulo Gaun, round its Northern extremity, past Toulmein, down as far as Long Island, and that from the shallowness of the water, and numerous shifting Sands, the river is not navigable, with safety, by Vessels exceeding Twelve feet draft of water; and that the navigation of a Vessel down the river at this draft, will be found difficult with a fresh leading wind. The entrance to Amherst Anchorage is described as very intricate; Anchorage accessible only about high water, through a narrow channel with a cross tide—Vessels drawing about Ten feet water, will find safe Anchorage in the South West Monsoon, but one of Fourteen or Fifteen feet will be exposed. Ships arriving off the Port, in the South West Monsoon, and in bad weather, cannot insure getting in with safety, and must Anchor outside, in strong Tides and heavy Swells, till it moderates,

By Order of the Marine Board,
W. P. PALMER,
Assist. Secretary.

Fort William,
The 29th March, 1827.

Bengal Club—The following Gentlemen have been added to the list of Members since our last: The Honorable Sir Charles Grey, W. Leycester, Esq., Capt. C. H. Campbell, Cap. J. C. Witherspoon, and Capt. J, Jones. The Committee of Management is to meet this morning at the Town Hall, at 11 o'Clock.

The following communications from the Viceroy of Rangoon to the British authorities, with which we have been favoured, convey the Burmese view of the suppression of the late insurrection. Their force is considerably exaggerated, but the war was popular at Ava, and there was no want of volunteers.

"After the English General had restored Rangoon, and taken his departure, Syrian Ngasat, Dalla Ngaban, with the rebel Pa- [illegible] with Portugal, and of the many benefits Eng- [illegible] their strength, they fought against it—Ngas-at also ordered Kuren Ngaphyo, with the Talliens against Thumyudong, Pantanans, and the towns, and villages westward, which having destroyed, they arrived at Donabew. The poor people in the towns and villages were not allowed to remain unmolested, and being frightened they fled. When these circumstances reached the most excellent golden ears, from under the royal feet, an army marched, and also one went by water with arms, ammunition and provisions, the General had upwards of 20.000 Infantry and 2000 Horse. That these arrived in Rangoon the Englishmen there know, and even saw them. In order to strengthen the friendship of the two countries, the Landozein Men-hla-raja and Ke-woon Ne-myo-or-nanda-thoo are sent with a Royal order, and with them all communication can be held.

The order of the Woongee Maha Men-hla Raja, on the 8th day of the increase of the moon of Tobung in the years 1188."

Madras.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, *Wednesday, April 11.*

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees . . 27 *Premium*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees. . . . . 25 *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees. ¾ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees. . . . . 2½ *Discount*

APPOINTMENT.

Mr A. J. Cherry, Head Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Madras Lottery.—The large Prizes all most tenaciously keep their places in the Wheel, and although four days Drawings have been completed, the *Lac*, the thirty thousand, the twenty thousand, and many other nice little sums still remain to be distributed by Dame Fortune amongst those who worship at her shrine.

The following small Prizes were drawn on Wednesday.

Nos. 2259 2420 3618 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.

Nos. 1633 1757 2144 2317 3571 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 51 157 869 967 1023 1173 1462 1463 1713 1810 2498 2748 3019 3097 3210 3224 3906 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 150 *Rupees each.*

82 197 200 249 293 344 405 441 495 509 512 521 522 670 790 876 931 932 941 956 964 972 990 1151 1155 1290 1369 1476 1496 1526 1729 1788 1864 1947 2004 2068 2103 2250 2303 2307 2329 2335 2400 2467 2546 2578 2587 2610 2615 2626 2715 2747 2805 2845 2854 2887 2890 2897 3014 3096 3134 3175 3183 3208 3222 3225 3262 3291 3360 3405 3458 3475 3531 3537 3548 3603 3646 3668 3768 3806 3853 3907 3969.

The fifth day's Drawing of tde Lattery took place on Saturday when the following Prizes came out of the Wheel.

Nos. 1558 and 3925 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 606 807 917 3087 and 3240 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos 163 219 850 1144 1312 3099 2932 and 3401 Prizes of 600 Rupees each.

Nos. 80 116 329 342 586 624 927 1292 1347 1422 1486 1619 2097 2211 2537 3120 3395 3399 3889 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Sixth Day's Drawing of the Second Class' Wednesday, the 11th April 1827.

No. 625 Prize of 1,00,000 Rupees.
No. 1820 Prize of 30,000 Rupees.
No. 992 Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
Nos. 409 467 585 673 868 1291 1415 1860 2123 3572 3716 4000 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

DOOAB.

CAMPAIGN II.—LETTER I.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

DEAR SIR,

I have thus long remained a silent spectator of the events which have recently transpired in the Dooab, in the almost certain hope of gleaning something of political importance from the field of Military operations to communicate to you for the edification of your readers---but, alas! Mr. Editor I have been much disappointed.—In the commencement of our preparations, the rumours of the day pronounced an immediate [illegible] ture. The mission is also here so that we must set [illegible] You may imagine that our situation is [illegible] must take all the consequences of it upon himself. [illegible] should bind us to engagements. [illegible] of the increase of the moon of Toboong. [illegible] inhalation of his Highness the Maharaj as inevitable,—but the timely concessions of his Highness to all the demands of the Government, added to his extreme contrition for his recent acts of aggression, and promises of future obedience, and submission, to the will of his European masters—has once more opened the door of reconciliation;—Negotiations have for some days been going on, and from all I can understand, likely to terminate without bloodshed—the favourable result of the pending negotiations, has already been clearly manifested by the return of Captain WELLAND's beautiful detachment to division Head-quarters, and it is fondly desired by all lovers of concord, and a peaceful life, that the concluding parts may prove alike propitious.---The discussions are however still carrying on,---and some assert with much acrimony, and vituperation, by both parties,---viz. the Vakeel of his Highness of Calapore, and our Political Agent Mr. BABER,---who by the bye we are all deeply concerned to hear is

about to be removed from the Dooab,---the final result of which is of course beyond human calculation, or foresight, but from the present aspect of the political horizon, we may venture to prognosticate a bloodless campaign, and an immediate return to our respective habitations, but of this more hereafter.---I have at present, other subjects to relate which to your Military readers may prove acceptable viz. Parades—Drills—Manœuvres, &c. &c.---I was, Mr. Editor, much delighted yesterday morning with the Cavalry Brigade under Lieut. Col. DICKSON, C. B. their truly Military appearance under arms the superior condition of the horses---and celerity of their movements are indeed most admirable and calculated to fan the spark of Military ardour in the breast of every Soldier :---Fond as I am of seeing well disciplined troops under arms, I promised to myself a plentiful harvest; imagine then my disappointment when I heard this morning, from one of the Head-quarter gentlemen that in consequence of the rocky nature of surrounding Country proving injurious to the horses, and most destructive to their shoes, Cavalry Brigade exercises is to be discontinued, GOD of my fathers!!! NAPOLEON himself could not have experienced greater disappointment, and vexation, at the fatal termination of the battle of Waterloo!!! One consolation however remains---the Infantry regiments are, I am told by a member of the secret department, to be frequently exercised, but here again I fear I am doomed to feel mortification---for I overheard the Sepoys murmuring something about wearing out their slippers---however as this circumstance is of minor importance, and sinks into utter insignificance when compared with iron shoes---I am in hopes it will pass without observation---The orders of the day have this moment been circulated, and I am happy to find that the whole Line is to be under arms tomorrow morning, but whether for the purpose of Parade, or Drill, I have yet to learn.

Should you, Mr. Editor, favour me by affording a place in your paper to this hasty epistolary production---I promise for the boon to transmit, from time to time, such further particulars as may fall under the observations of

DEAR MR. EDITOR,
Your old and obliged friend,
VERITAS.

Camp near Cotabaugee, 21st April, 1827.
Madras Courier, April 10.

Elopement.—We have heard from our Correspondent at Martaban, that "an Elopement took place at that Station on the night of the 6th or morning of the 7th February: the frail fair one it appears was conveyed in a Burman Canee to Amherst, to which place she was closely pursued by the disconsolate husband; he unfortunately reached the place too late, as the Ship in which she was conveyed away had started for Calcutta:" as the matter will come before a Court of Law, we forbear giving the names of the parties concerned.

The Cape of Good Hope Papers of the 5th January, confirm the arrival in Table Bay on the 31st December 1826, of the Ship *Lady Holland* Captain Snell, which left this Port on the 16th October. From the same paper we copy the following particulars of the loss of Captain Berger of the 60th Bengal Native Infantry, a passenger on board of the Ship *Eliza*, Captain Mahon, off Cape Kieskamma.

Port Elizabeth, December 26, 1826.

SIR,—Deeming it of importance to have the particulars of the loss of Captain Berger, of the 60th N. Infantry, and Men of the Ship *Eliza*, off the Kieskamma, I had the accompanying Extract taken from the Log-Book of that Ship.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
P. EVATT, Resident.

The Hon. Sir R. FARQUHAR, &c. &c.

Extract from the Log Book of the Ship Eliza, Captain J. MAHON, from Bengal to England.

MONDAY, 11th *December*, 1826.

"At noon Captain Mahon called a consultation of the Passengers and Officers, and from having only one Butt of water remaining, with every appearance of the continuance of a foul wind, and being within 10 miles of the shore, where we could plainly discern inhabitants, a fine fertile country, cattle grazing, and the mouth of a River open to us, the weather also moderating, it was the unanimous opinion of Passengers, Captain, &c. that a boat should be sent ashore armed, to reconnoitre if a landing could be procured and water obtained. Capt. James Gouldhawke, and Captain P. Berger, both of the 60th B. N. I. volunteered their service, accompanied by Mr. Baker, 2d officer, and the following boat's crew, viz:—James Allen, William Roberts, John Durant, and E. Birmingham, who also voluntarily offered to man the small Cutter. At 5 P. M. the Cutter was lowered down, when a compass, fire-arms, cutlasses, and provision, were handed in, the Ship having previously anchored in 7½ fathoms water and furled sails. At 5 80, the Cutter close in with the outer edge of the surf, where to appearance she seemed to be returning to the ship; but unfortunately having got broadside on, was immediately upset, and we distinctly saw Captain Gouldhawke, Mr. Baker and two of the seamen, holding on by the boat, and she driving on shore through the surf. At 6 could plainly discern Captain Gouldhawke and three others on the beach—Captain G. laying stretched out and supposed drowned; shortly after saw the Cutter washed high and dry, bottom upwards, and many natives coming down to the beach, who shortly joined our party. We could distinguish the survivors to be Capt. G., Mr. B. and Durant and Birmingham. We immediately got the Launch out, rigged a raft, and at 55 minutes past 6 sent her off well manned and armed, with necessary clothing, refreshments, &c. for the survivors, who appeared very much exhausted. Now coming on dark, observed the Launch at anchor outside the surf and our party sitting among natives round large fires. At 930, the Launch returned, finding no possibility of landing, although John Walker, seaman, with the lead line round his body, swam ashore and obtained footing, but was washed back by the surf. While on shore he distinctly heard Capt. G. shout, we are all well as yet. At midnight the Launch made a second attempt, towing a small raft, Walker and Douglas, seamen, declaring they would land at any risk. At 1. A. M. she put off from the Ship, and at 2 30 returned, having made no landing, the natives coming down in numbers to the beach in a threatening manner, armed with bows, spears, &c. A large fire enabled us to see our party with the natives, apparently comfortable for the night. At day-light dispatched the Launch on shore; our party and several natives standing and waving their hats, cloaks, &c. At 7 A. M. we saw our four swim through the surf and get aboard the Launch which was laying quiet under the lee of a rock. At 8 A. M. Mr. Baker, Capt. Gouldhawke, Durant and Birmingham, were restored to us much exhausted; and we received the the sorrowful intelligence of the loss of Captain F. Berger and two seamen, Roberts and Allen, who perished in the surf when the Cutter upset. We could distinctly see the natives breaking the boat up for the sake of the iron, and copper fastening. At 9, a fine breeze springing up from the N. E. hove up made sail, and left this inhospitable coast, having every reason to suppose the Inhabitants were Cannibals. I cannot omit mentioning the great assistance I received from the Gentlemen Passengers who remained on board. Noon lat. obs. 32. 55. South, we standing along the coast, steering W. S. W.

(Signed) "JAS. MAHON, *Commander*."

A true Extract,
"M. A. ARMSTRONG, *Secretary*."

Singapore.

MONUMENT TO SIR T. S. RAFFLES.

At a Meeting of the friends of the late Sir T. S. RAFFLES, convened at Singapore Jan. 30th 1827 for the purpose of considering the best means of perpetuating the remembrance of the eminent services rendered to this Settlement and to the Commercial world generally by this distinguished individual, The following resolutions were proposed and adopted.

Resolved, 1st That a Monument be erected to his Memory on some conspicuous and suitable spot within the precincts of Singapore.

2nd that a Committee be appointed to procure subscriptions by every means in their power both in Singapore and elsewhere, to determine on the most eligible situation for the proposed Monument and to superintend every thing connected with the object in view.

3rd That the Committee consist of the following persons selected from Gentlemen in the H. E. I. Company's service at Singapore, and from the Commercial part of the Community by priority of residence:—viz.

The Hon'ble J. Prince Esq.	Chas, Scott Esq.
Edward Presgrave Esq.	J. A. Maxwell Esq.
S. G. Bonham Esq.	A. Guthrie Esq.
Revd; R. Burn,	G. Mackenzie, Esq.
Lt. P. Jackson,	A. L. Johnston, Esq
Wm. Montgomerie, M. D.	Charles Thomas Esq.

3. That any three of these Gentlemen be considered a quorum, and authorized to transact any business that may arise after due notice has been given to each member of the Committee.

4. That a suitable inscription in English Latin Chinese and Malayan be prepared for the monument.

5. That Mr. G. D. Coleman, be appointed Architect to superintend the building and that a Plan and Estimate of the same be prepared by that Gentleman to be laid before the Committee as soon as the probable amount of the Subscriptions can be ascertained.

6. That Messrs. A. L. Johnston, & Co, Singapore be requested to act as Treasurres and to receive all contributions.

7. That the several Houses of Agency in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, China, and Prince of Wales's Island, be requested to receive subscriptions for the proposed Monument, and transmit the same at their earliest convenience to the Treasurres Messrs. A. L. Johnston, & Co.

The following are Subscriptions obtained at the Meeting.

Hon'ble J. Prince,	Drs. 150
Edward Presgrave Eqre.	100
S. G. Bonham Esq.	100
Lt. P. Jackson,	100
James Calder Esq.	50
Robt. Winter Esq.	50
A. L. Johnston,	100
Wm. Scott, Esq.	100
J. A. Maxwell, Esq.	100
Charles Thomas Esq.	100
W. Montgomerie,	100
John Murray Esq.	25
Hugh Syme Esq.	25
Wm. Spottiswood Esq.	25
John Connolly	25
John Salmon	20
Wm. Holloway	20
Andrew Hay,	50
Wm. P. Paton,	20
C. R. Real,	100
Robt. Brown,	100
Graham Mackenzie,	50
Chas. Scott,	50
D. S. Napier,	50

Singapore Chronicle Feb. 1st.

EUROPE
POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—DEC. 20.

"We are at war," say some. We affirm, on the contrary, that we are not at war; that the measures we are now taking are calculated to secure, rather than to disturb, the peace of the world; that we are not placing any power under the necessity of either incurring disgrace or plunging into hostilities; that we are assailing no State or Sovereign, and that no State or Sovereign is likely to court warfare with us. That Ferdinand and the Apostolic faction must regard with suspicion and hatred the Constitution of Portugal, is no new discovery; nor is it strange they should engage in intrigues for its subversion. They hoped that their manœuvres might escape detection; that they might be so palliated or concealed as to give us no valid ground of umbrage; that even if we remonstrated, a disavowal would be accepted as satisfaction; and that, at all events, we would not take the field in support of a cause on which our own safety and prosperity were in no degree dependant.—They knew not how sacred the faith of treaties, is, in the eyes of the people and the Ministers of England. They dream not, that an insult to our Ally would immediately summon forth our battalions to her aid. Those who surround Ferdinand know well, that to cause England to throw her sword into the scale adverse to theirs, will immediately determine the wavering balance. Their schemes might have had some chance of success, while despotism, bigotry, and military insubordination, were engaged in a contest with merely the infant Constitution of Portugal; but their cause is hopeless, when England takes an active part in the struggle. All that Ferdinand can do to embarrass Portugal is as nothing, when compared with the actual force, and the inspired strength, arising from the moral opinion of the world, which the presence of a British Army, and a British Fleet, bring with them. It is not for any abstract principle that we put forth our strength; but against a practical and imminent evil. When that evil is repelled, our task is finished, and we may resume the state of repose from which the folly of others has roused us. It is not even necessary that we should accomplish such a revolution in the situation of the Peninsula, as well as to secure Portugal from all future aggression. It is enough if we repel present assault, and give to the new Constitution an opportunity of acquiring new strength and solidity, and to the inhabitants time to make a trial of the benefits which may flow from it. When that is done, we may withdraw our armies. We speculate not on what might be consequence, if France were to make common cause with Ferdinand: because the supposition is too extravagant for any place, except the Stock Exchange. The Ministers of France are not so stupid, or so faithless, as to violate, without a reasonable motive, every obligation of honour—every maxim of prudence. In a war waged to support Ferdinand in his attack upon Portugal, France could gain nothing, and would risk every thing. From the first moment of taking such a step, her name would sink to a level with Ferdinand's. Disgrace would be the inevitable consequence of her madness. But who can foresee in what embarrasments and ruin it might, ere long, involve her royal family and government?—*New Times.*

The feelings of unreasonable alarm, excited by his Majesty's Message, are fast passing away, and men's minds begin to examine the bugbear which frightened them. Our predictions are thus verified almost sooner than we could fairly have anticipated. The question is beginning to be viewed in its proper light; not as a question of war, but as a measure conceived and executed in the spirit of peace. We yesterday treated with derision the absurd supposition of hostilities between this country and France; and our latest advices from Paris confirm, if they needed confirmation, the opinions we expressed. We learn, upon what we consider good authority, that the French Monarch, being apprised of the course adopted by our Government, immediately caused a courier to be despatched to Madrid, bearing an autograph letter from himself to Ferdinand, intimating that he was prepared to concur most cordially in the policy pursued by England with regard to Portugal: and that, whatever the consequences might be of persisting in the course hitherto followed by Spain, he, Ferdinand, must meet them on his own responsibily. It is not difficult to imagine what would be the effect of such a communication, if it has been made.—Ferdinand, left to discuss with England the principles of his tacit interference, will soon discover that it is much easier to recede, than either to advance or remain stationary.—*New Times.*

Great hopes are entertained that from the wind being favourable, the troops sent to Portugal will reach that country in two or three days, and that thus the progress of the Portuguese insurrection will be checked. By the vessel which arrived yesterday, the Second in Command at Cadiz had his passage, and is now in England, from which it may be inferred that the French are not prepared for hostilities with this country. The Quotidienne does not blink the participation of the French Ambassador at Madrid in the Portuguese insurrection. It maintains that he had a double set of instructions at variance with each other. We certainly are not without our fears for the security of the Constitutional system of Portugal, notwithstanding the exertions of this country. So far from mankind in general being fond of revolutions, it may be safely said that the great body are always averse to changes. They hate to be driven from what they have been accustomed to. Even in this comparatively enlightened country, any man who knows any thing of the country people, must be aware of the great difficulty of inducing them to change any old habit, or submit to any novelty. The higher and middle ranks of Englishmen, who are always dreaming of the possibility of revolutions, know very little of human nature. An extraordinary number of circumstances must concur to produce a revolution, and it may be truly said, that a revolution (not a mere military one) carries with it its own justification. This much we have thought it necessary to observe, to account for the disposition of the body of the people (not the cultivated class) in Spain and Portugal to remain under the old state of things.—*Chronicle.*

During the panic to-day the most absurd reports were circulated, and eagerly gobbled up by speculators; the more absurd the rumour, the more eagerly it was caught at. We shall give one instance of the extreme credulity of the members of the Stock Exchange:—At four o'clock yesterday, about a dozen of the jobbers were seen bustling up the stairs at Lloyd's: on being interrogated they said, "We come for the news; we want to see the letter from the King of France to the King, *posted up at Lloyd's*, in which it is stated there will be no war!"—*Globe.*

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—CORN LAWS.

Mr. PEEL said, that in pursuance of the notice of adjournment, which was given last night by his right honourable friend (Mr. Canning), who was prevented from attending this day, owing to the fatigue which had sprung from his great exertions when last in this place, he rose to move that the house at its rising do adjourn till Thursday, the 8th of February next. He could not refrain from availing himself of the present opportunity, to express the entire satisfaction that the house and the country had wisely and consistently determined upon taking that course in behalf of Portugal, under existing circumstances, which while it afforded a just protection to their ally, at the same time held out the surest promise of preventing the real calamities of war. (Hear, hear.) Independent of the real exertion which was on this occasion demonstrated, he did hope that the moral effect of the proceeding would be to prevent the spread of hostilities, by diffusing the general assurance, that the policy avowed by England was adopted and confirmed by the voice of Parliament and the people. (Hear, hear.) He heartily joined with those who deprecated any declaration of war; he fully concurred in their sense of its calamities, and how sure it always was to impede the march of civilization, and how imperfect was the compensation furnished to mankind by the illusion of its military glory. At the same time he must repeat his perfect and deliberate conviction, that the surest method of preserving peace was to maintain national honor and good faith unimpeached and inviolate. (Hear.) He should have simply moved this adjournment without observation, had he not been informed that some objection was to be taken to what was called the unusual length of the proposed recess. Every adjournment must necessarily depend upon the particular circumstances of each period when it took place; and there was nothing in the present, different from the practice observed on similar occasions when Parliament had an early winter sitting. Here the right hon. gentleman referred to the dates of the precedents for similar adjournments, which were all (except one) from some time in the month of December until the begining of the ensuing February, and assured the house that at their next meeting it was intended to lose no time in pressing forward the most important public business of the nation. Indeed, so fixed was this determination on the part of His Majesty's Government, that a right honourable friend of his had empowered him to give notice, that on the Monday following the Thursday of their next meeting—namely, on Monday, the 12th of February, he intended to submit, for the consideration of that house, a motion which would specifically introduce the great question of the corn laws; when he would submit, in elaborate detail, the present state of these laws respecting the importation of foreign grain, and the view which His Majesty's Government were prepared to take of that very important subject. He hoped that, as they were at the period to which he alluded to enter at once upon business, the objection to the length of the adjournment would be sufficiently obviated.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS regretted that he must differ from the right hon. gent. on the present occasion. True it was that all their precedents must be determined by the precise nature of each case of adjournment, as connected with the condition of the country at the time; but unless the circumstances were the same, the precedent would bear no analogy. It was his misfortune to have differed from the majority of the house, during their present short sittings, and he could not regret that dissent, notwithstanding his deference for others, when he bore in mind, that no single measure of importance to the nation had, in the present Parliament, been yet adequately touched upon.—not even that vital measure of which notice was now given, and which suspended all the relations of property, was thought serious enough to call for prompt consideration. One measure only had been gone through since Parliament had assembled (the indemnity bill), and that passed with as little notice or attention as if it were an ordinary road bill. There had, however, been incidental remarks upon the presentation of petitions respecting these subjects, so that if gentlemen were ignorant before of the real condition of the country, they could not plead the same excuse after having taken their seats in the present Parliament, and more particularly when they must have heard that there were large bodies of His Majesty's subjects unable to exist by their industry, and

who had prayed to be removed from the country of their birth, which they felt they must abandon in despair. The state of Ireland too had been glanced at, not discussed—a state rendered more perilous by the foreign events communicated within the last day or two—part of the empire rendered vulnerable by long mis-government, and a refusal of just privilege. It was clearly proclaimed from that ill-used country, that whenever the time arrived, which would give England external occupation for her troops, then another way would be found to obtain what the people deemed to be their rights. Respecting that country nothing had been yet done—not a word had been said by Ministers. For these reasons he should have preferred an earlier meeting of Parliament, to compensate, by timely aid, for the previous ne- [illegible] till the 8th [illegible] exemplary punish- [illegible] facturers, and all [illegible] branch of the [illegible] turally by the activity of [illegible] the baneful prevalence of paper credit, or, in other words, by the system of eternally running in debt, and if the country pays for the suppression of it, even after the rate of a million sterling per annum; we shall not deplore a loss of revenue, for which we feel so amply recompensed.

The Times,—October 12.

the situation in which he may find himself, and of his relations with regard to the Government.

"No passport shall be granted to any one whatever of those who are noted for being attached to the Constitutional System, unless the Clerk of Police ascertains that the person requiring the passport has good grounds for travelling. In this case he shall require a certain security, and the passport of the individual (noted for being attached to the Constitution) shall set forth the parishes by which he is to pass and stop, both going and coming, and this note shall serve for a hint to the authorities to watch his conduct.

"The Clerk of Police who shall fail to observe what has just been prescribed, or who in the least thing, or by favour, may depart therefrom, shall be dismissed and brought to trial, and if he does not belong to the Police, I will [illegible] an account thereof to his Majesty, in

of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER himself, that the wine drawback, amounting to 1,050,000*l.*, was deducted from the October quarter of 1825, and ought to be credited to that quarter, in a comparison between it and the corresponding one just concluded! The sum therefore of the existing deficiency ought to be measured by the surplus of the October quarter of 1825, actually forthcoming and available as revenue over that of 1826, *plus* the amount of wine duties repaid to the merchants in the former quarter; the total of the two elements constituting a real balance against the last quarter, of about 1,940,000*l.*, at the rate of something more than 7,800,000*l.* per annum. It will not escape the public observation how conspicuous has been the falling off of the Customs within the last three months: 698,000*l.*, the ministerial statement, is pretty well. But there is likewise an addition to be made to this allowance, however liberal. Foreign silk goods were wholly prohibited last year; they are this year admitted on payment of a considerable [illegible] It has been said repeatedly, at least we

ing out as Governor-General of British India.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir G. A. Robinson) said, there was no foundation whatever for the statement of the recal of Lord Amherst; and, that, of course, constituted an answer to the hon. proprietors other question.

Who is to be Governor of India? is a question which every one asks—but which no one can answer. It is certain that Earl Amherst is shortly to return; and it is said, that his Lordship's elevation in the Peerage, is as much on that account, as for the successful result of his measures against the Burman Empire!—*Sun.*

It is reported that considerable difficulties have arisen with regard to the honours to be bestowed in consequence of the successful termination of the war in the Burmese territory. A Baronetage and the Grand Cross of the Bath were, it is said, proposed to be conferred on Sir A. Campbell. The friends of that gallant and distinguished officer accepted the latter, but declined for him the former, pleading his claims to the higher honours of a Peerage. This, it is stated, was refused on the ground that it had never been conferred on a [illegible] To this demur it was answered, [illegible] the cor- [illegible] Commander of Bath, [illegible] previous determination that no officer [illegible] the rank of flag or general officer should receive that degree of the order; and Captains Coe and Marryat are to be Companions of the same order. We have not heard the name of all the military officers who are to have similar rewards.—*Sun.*

The *quid-nuncs* of the city are sadly puzzled at a letter received at Lloyd's from Deal, stating that every vessel passing his Majesty's ship the *Ramilies*, in the Downs, must show their colours (it certainly is only practised during a war); the citizens who are for war affirm it is the prelude to the detention of some foreign vessels, probably the Spanish, for the payment of the British loans.—*Globe.*

We hear that the King is very uneasy respecting the Duke of York, whom it is said His Majesty believes to be much worse in health than the Duke's medical attendants will admit of.—*British Traveller.*

We understand that Miss Paton was presented for the first time to a female branch of the Richmond family, in London, on Sunday evening last, as Lady William Lenox. All doubt, therefore, on a subject which has excited so much discussion, must now be regarded as at an end. Miss Paton, accompanied by a Lady (Lord William being engaged), arrived at the Old Ship on Monday, and left again the next morning for town.—*Brighton Gazette.*

MANCHESTER GOODS MARKET,

MANCHESTER, DEC. 12.

During the last week there has been a very steady demand for goods, particularly for those descriptions which require some subsequent processes before they are ready for the market.—Such are, power-loom and other calicoes in the gray, which the printers are buying now to get ready for the spring order, and undyed fustains which the merchants are buying to have them dyed and finished in time for the demand which generally takes place soon after Christmas. The country trade continues flat, but houses in that trade are assorting their stocks, in anticipation of an average spring demand. On the whole, business has quite as cheering an aspect as it generally has at this time of the year. The condition of the poor people is, however, very deplorable. At every depression there has been a reduction of wages, and there has been no advance when the demand revived; so that the weavers have scarcely wherewithal to keep the soul in the body. Some relief has been afforded to the women and children, by the distribution of clothes by the Ladies' Bazaar Committee; but still the mass of the population are wretchedly clothed, and their houses are quite destitute of furniture; nor do I see much hope that their condition will be better in the spring; for it requires a very brisk demand, and one of some continuance, to occasion a rise in the wages of a numerous and impoverished body, every one of whom would be glad to close with any offer the manufacturer chooses to make. At Bolton, the subject of an equalization of wages is much talked of. Their plan, which has been apparently misunderstood by the London press, seems entitled to some attention. The weavers do not ask the Legislature to fix a *minimum*; they only ask that a scale of prices, to be fixed by a majority *of their own masters*, shall be adhered to by *all* the masters, in order to prevent one greedy man from reducing the wages of his men, and so forcing every other

Europe.

A private letter from Naples contains the following particulars of the illness and death of the late Marquis of Hastings:—"Arrangements having been made on board the Revenge for receiving the Marquis of Hastings and family, by the Officers giving up the ward-room and the cabins in it—he was, on the 20th, brought down from the Palace at Malta, to the shore in a sofa, and put into the Admiral's barge and towed alongside, to prevent the noise of the oars in the boat in which he was; he was hoisted in and carried to the cabin in the ward-room quite safely, and at day-light next morning the Revenge went to sea; he was in such a weak state, when brought on board, that it was wonderful his surviving one hour after the other. He was removed from Malta quite against the opinion of all the medical men. The ship had fortunately a very quick and very quiet passage, being only three days; but, on the arrival of the Revenge, he was so ill, that it was found impossible to move him—therefore the ship remained at Baia Bay to take [illegible] the smooth water. The Marquis [illegible] most melancholy state, showing [illegible] firmness and resignation I ever [illegible] on the 23d, at about eleven at [illegible] his last, surrounded by his [illegible] four daughters. His son is [illegible] cted every hour.—So well [illegible] that his time was close at [illegible] e of his children several [illegible] ys before his death, and told his medical man not to give him any thing to prevent the event taking place at once, as he was quite sure nothing could save him. In a letter found amongst his papers after his death, he requested that on his decease his right hand might be cut off, and preserved until the death of the Marchioness, when it was to be interred in the same coffin with her Ladyship. In pursuance of his direction, the hand has been amputated."—*Sun.*

The late Marquis of Hastings's generosity and benevolence were beyond all bounds; the devotion of his property to the cause of the French emigrants, and the general exercises of charity and beneficence, greatly impoverished him, but he was rich indeed in that satisfaction which arises from the practice of every kind and humane feeling that can adorn the human heart.—*John Bull.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Special Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held yesterday, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors papers respecting the late war with Ava, and the operations against Bhurtpor, and certain resolutions of thanks relative thereto, which had been agreed upon by the Court of Directors.

Colonel L. STANHOPE said, he wished, previously to entering on the discussion fixed for that day, to ask a question of the honorable Chairman. It had, he understood, been officially stated by Captain Amherst that Lord Amherst had been recalled from India; and he (Colonel Stanhope) now wished to know, whether there was any truth in that report—and whether the Duke of Buckingham was go-

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By the *Porter*, which [illegible] on Monday, advices have been received [illegible] Lima to the 24th of August. They communicate the important fact, that Bolivar was elected, on the 16th of August, by the Electoral College of the City and Provinces of Lima, President of the Republic of Peru for life, with power, as may be inferred from the preamble to the decree, to nominate his successor. The *Porter* has brought 800,000 dollars on merchants' account, and Bolivar's sword to be remounted.

THE TIMES.—DECEMBER 14.

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 10.—The British Ambassador, Mr. S. Canning, communicated some time ago, as it is well known, to the Reis Effendi, the protocol of a conference held on the 4th of April, this year, between the Duke of Wellington and Count Nesselrode, at St. Petersburgh, according to which the Courts of England and Russia declared their intention of interfering in the affairs of the Greeks. The protocol was accompanied by confidential instructions addressed to M. Chabert, and was probably designed to give the Porte preliminary notice that all the European Courts would take measures in common with respect to the Greeks.—The Ministers of the other great Powers are, however, still without the necessary instructions on this subject, and the English Ambassador continues his negotiations alone. It seems, however, that the official notice which the English Minister, Mr. Canning, during his visit to Paris, had made respecting the Greeks, which will not admit of any dubious interpretation, has made a great [illegible] on the Reis Effendi. Various [illegible] to have relation to the con- [illegible] tinental communications respecting the Greek question has, just despatched an extraordinary courier to London.

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The numerous malcontents in the capital are restrained from new attempts only by sanguinary measures.

The account of the Quarter's Revenue has been published, and a melancholy account it is. We are told indeed, that we ought to consider it a "satisfactory" statement, and people, no doubt, there are, who may derive satisfaction from the most pregnant evidences of our decline as an opulent community. COBBETT, for instance, will exult in his next number at this highly gratifying fruit of the national progress; and perhaps the Sieurs O'CONNELL and SHIEL may boast of it as an harbinger of emancipation.

It appears, then, upon the face of the Government returns, that the income of the year preceding the 10th of October, 1825, was, in round numbers, about 49,760,000*l.*, and that of the year to the 10th of October, 1826, 46,500,000*l.*, leaving a deficit on the year of 3,260,000*l.* It appears further, that the October quarter of 1825 produced of revenue 13,180,000*l.*, and that of the last quarter, to October 10th, 12,290,000*l.*, leaving an apparent deficit of 890,000*l.* We say an apparent deficit, because the real falling off is very sensibly larger.

We refer to our city article for proofs, established on official documents, and on the speech

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[illegible] Police of the [illegible] dressed the following Circular to the Officers under him:—

"All the Intendants of Police will send to the general direction, within the precise term of a month, a list of all the persons, whatever be their age or sex, who come within the class as hereafter mentioned, namely—as being attached to the Constitutional System; having been a national volunteer in infantry or cavalry; a member of sacred companies or battalions; reputed a freemason; known for a communero; held for a liberal, either violent or moderate; or a purchaser of national or secularised property.

"Moreover, it shall be added whether the individual was a member of the Madrid Supreme Junta of Government, a Minister, a member of any tribunal or court of justice, a Deputy of the Cortes, of province, or secretary, political chief or clerk in any other branch, member or curator of any political society, political writer, or any thing else that might give an exact idea of the real opinion that he manifested during the reign of the Constitution. There shall be set forth, moreover, the conduct that he may have observed since the fall of that system up to the present time, and the influence that he has had and may have in the Government by his fortune.

"As soon as any individual of those comprehended in this list, either himself, his children, his servants, or any other persons attached to him, shall demand a passport to go out of his parish, the authority who delivers it to him shall give notice thereof immediately to the Director General, setting forth the suspicions to which his journey may give rise, on account of

who had prayed to be removed from the country of their birth, which they felt they must abandon in despair. The state of Ireland too had been glanced at, not discussed—a state rendered more perilous by the foreign events communicated within the last day or two—part of the empire rendered vulnerable by long mis-government, and a refusal of just privilege. It was clearly proclaimed from that ill-used country, that whenever the time arrived, which would give England external occupation for her troops, then another way would be found to obtain what the people deemed to be their rights. Respecting that country nothing had been yet done—not a word had been said by Ministers. For these reasons he should have preferred an earlier meeting of Parliament, to compensate, by timely aid, for the previous ne-

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will permit [redacted]

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ter the Legislative Power is delegated to a General Cortes, with the sanction of the King, composed of two Chambers—of Peers, and of Deputies. Each Legislature to last four years, and each annual session four months. The sittings of the two Chambers to be public, unless the good of the public should require them to be secret. The members of each Chamber not to be responsible for the opinions which they may profess in the exercise of their functions. The Chamber of Deputies to be elective and temporary. The right of suffrage is given to all persons above the age of twenty-five years, and possessing incomes, from any source, of 100 milreas (24*l.*) There are two stages of election—the whole of the voters assembling in parochial assemblies choose the Electors, who choose the Deputies. In addition to the provisions for the distribution of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Powers, articles were introduced to guarantee personal security, and security of property, and to establish some principles of a civil and criminal code which is hereafter to be drawn up. The persons of Portuguese subjects are secured from arbitrary arrest, the press from censorship, religious opinions from persecution; all citizens are declared equal in the eye of law, and equally admissable to all public functions; confiscation of property, corruption of blood, torture and cruel punishments, are abolished. Provision is promised for gratuitous primary instruction. Industry is to be freed from restrictions, and the benefit of inventions to be secured for a fixed time to the inventors. The secrecy of the Post is declared to be inviolable. The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is to continue to be the religion of the kingdom. All other religions are permitted to foreigners, as well as domestic worship, but without any external form of temple.—Accompanied by an amnesty, which will restore to their country all the Portuguese who have been banished on account of the late dissensions, the Constitution forms a most important gift to Portugal—the most important, perhaps, which any sovereign has yet voluntarily bestowed on a people. It appears to be strictly modelled by that of England, and has excited the liveliest enthusiasm and gratitude in Lisbon. Reports of opposition to it by some of the military adherents to the late Count Amarante, and by the priests, have been circulated; but are of no moment. The anger of Ferdinand of Spain, it appears knew no bounds, on learning that his Imperial Brazilian brother had given a Constitution to

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"No passport shall be granted to any one whatever of those who are noted for being attached to the Constitutional System, unless the Clerk of Police ascertains that the person requiring the passport has good grounds for travelling. In this case he shall require a certain security, and the passport of the individual (noted for being attached to the Constitution) shall set forth the parishes by which he is to pass and stop, both going and coming, and this note shall serve for a hint to the authorities to watch his conduct.

"The Clerk of Police who shall fail to observe what has just been prescribed, or who in the least thing, or by favour, may depart therefrom, shall be dismissed and brought to trial, and if he does not belong to the Police, I will render an account thereof to his Majesty, in order that he may receive exemplary punish-

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We refer to our city article for proofs, established on official documents, and on the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, that the wine drawback, amounting to 1,050,000*l*, was deducted from the October quarter of 1825, and ought to be credited to that quarter, in a comparison between it and the corresponding one just concluded! The sum therefore of the existing deficiency ought to be measured by the surplus of the October quarter of 1825, actually forthcoming and available as revenue over that of 1826, *plus* the amount of wine duties repaid to the merchants in the former quarter; the total of the two elements constituting a real balance against the last quarter, of about 1,940,000*l.*, at the rate of something more than 7,800,000*l.* per annum. It will not escape the public observation how conspicuous has been the falling off of the Customs within the last three months: 698,000*l.*, the ministerial statement, is pretty well. But there is likewise an addition to be made to this allowance, however liberal. Foreign silk goods were wholly prohibited last year; they are this year admitted on payment of a considerable

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It has been said repeatedly, at least we [redacted] manufacturers, and all branch of the [redacted] naturally by the activity of [redacted] the baneful prevalence of paper credit, or, in other words, by the system of eternally running in debt, and if the country pays for the suppression of it, even after the rate of a million sterling per annum; we shall not deplore a loss of revenue, for which we feel so amply recompensed.

The Times,—October 12.

Europe.

A private letter from Naples contains the following particulars of the illness and death of the late Marquis of Hastings:—"Arrangements having been made on board the Revenge for receiving the Marquis of Hastings and family, by the Officers giving up the ward-room and the cabins in it—he was, on the 20th, brought down from the Palace at Malta, to the shore in a sofa, and put into the Admiral's barge and towed alongside, to prevent the noise of the oars in the boat in which he was; he was hoisted in and carried to the cabin in the ward-room quite safely, and at day-light next morning the Revenge went to sea; he was in such a weak state, when brought on board, that it was wonderful his surviving one hour after the other. He was removed from Malta quite against the opinion of all the medical men. The ship had fortunately a very quick and very quiet passage, being only three days; but, on the arrival of the Revenge, he was so ill, that it was found impossible to move him—therefore the ship remained at Baia Bay to take [redacted] the smooth water. The Marquis [redacted] most melancholy state, showing [redacted] firmness and resignation I ever [redacted] on the 23d, at about eleven at [redacted] his last, surrounded by his [redacted] four daughters. His son is [redacted] cted every hour.—So well [redacted] that his time was close at [redacted] e of his children several days before his death, and told his medical man not to give him any thing to prevent the event taking place at once, as he was quite sure nothing could save him. In a letter found amongst his papers after his death, he requested that on his decease his right hand might be cut off, and preserved until the death of the Marchioness, when it was to be interred in the same coffin with her Ladyship. In pursuance of his direction, the hand has been amputated."—*Sun.*

The late Marquis of Hastings's generosity and benevolence were beyond all bounds; the devotion of his property to the cause of the French emigrants, and the general exercises of charity and beneficence, greatly impoverished him, but he was rich indeed in that satisfaction which arises from the practice of every kind and humane feeling that can adorn the human heart.—*John Bull.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Special Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held yesterday, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors papers respecting the late war with Ava, and the operations against Bhurtpor, and certain resolutions of thanks relative thereto, which had been agreed upon by the Court of Directors.

Colonel L. Stanhope said, he wished, previously to entering on the discussion fixed for that day, to ask a question of the honorable Chairman. It had, he understood, been officially stated by Captain Amherst that Lord Amherst had been recalled from India; and he (Colonel Stanhope) now wished to know, whether there was any truth in that report—and whether the Duke of Buckingham was going out as Governor-General of British India.

The Chairman (Sir G. A. Robinson) said, there was no foundation whatever for the statement of the recal of Lord Amherst; and, that, of course, constituted an answer to the hon. proprietors other question.

Who is to be Governor of India? is a question which every one asks—but which no one can answer. It is certain that Earl Amherst is shortly to return; and it is said, that his Lordship's elevation in the Peerage, is as much on that account, as for the successful result of his measures against the Burman Empire!—*Sun.*

It is reported that considerable difficulties have arisen with regard to the honours to be bestowed in consequence of the successful termination of the war in the Burmese territory. A Baronetage and the Grand Cross of the Bath were, it is said, proposed to be conferred on Sir A. Campbell. The friends of that gallant and distinguished officer accepted the latter, but declined for him the former, pleading his claims to the higher honours of a Peerage. This, it is stated, was refused on the ground that it had never been conferred on a [redacted] To this demur it was answered [redacted] (the cor-

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Commander of Bath [redacted] previous determination that no officer [redacted] the rank of flag or general officer should receive that degree of the order; and Captains Coe and Marryat are to be Companions of the same order. We have not heard the name of all the military officers who are to have similar rewards.—*Sun.*

The *quid-nuncs* of the city are sadly puzzled at a letter received at Lloyd's from Deal, stating that every vessel passing his Majesty's ship the *Ramillies*, in the Downs, must show their colours (it certainly is only practised during a war); the citizens who are for war affirm it is the prelude to the detention of some foreign vessels, probably the Spanish, for the payment of the British loans.—*Globe.*

We hear that the King is very uneasy respecting the Duke of York, whom it is said His Majesty believes to be much worse in health than the Duke's medical attendants will admit of.—*British Traveller.*

We understand that Miss Paton was presented for the first time to a female branch of the Richmond family, in London, on Sunday evening last, as Lady William Lenox. All doubt, therefore, on a subject which has excited so much discussion, must now be regarded as at an end. Miss Paton, accompanied by a Lady (Lord William being engaged), arrived at the Old Ship on Monday, and left again the next morning for town.—*Brighton Gazette.*

MANCHESTER GOODS MARKET,

Manchester, Dec. 12.

During the last week there has been a very steady demand for goods, particularly for those descriptions which require some subsequent processes before they are ready for the market.—Such are, power-loom and other calicoes in the gray, which the printers are buying now to get ready for the spring order, and undyed fustains which the merchants are buying to have them dyed and finished in time for the demand which generally takes place soon after Christmas. The country trade continues flat, but houses in that trade are assorting their stocks, in anticipation of an average spring demand. On the whole, business has quite as cheering an aspect as it generally has at this time of the year. The condition of the poor people is, however, very deplorable. At every depression there has been a reduction of wages, and there has been no advance when the demand revived; so that the weavers have scarcely wherewithal to keep the soul in the body. Some relief has been afforded to the women and children, by the distribution of clothes by the Ladies' Bazaar Committee; but still the mass of the population are wretchedly clothed, and their houses are quite destitute of furniture; nor do I see much hope that their condition will be better in the spring; for it requires a very brisk demand, and one of some continuance, to occasion a rise in the wages of a numerous and impoverished body, every one of whom would be glad to close with any offer the manufacturer chooses to make. At Bolton, the subject of an equalization of wages is much talked of. Their plan, which has been apparently misunderstood by the London press, seems entitled to some attention. The weavers do not ask the Legislature to fix a *minimum*; they only ask that a scale of prices, to be fixed by a majority *of their own masters*, shall be adhered to by *all* the masters, in order to prevent one greedy man from reducing the wages of his men, and so forcing every other

master, in self-defence, to follow the example. The subject is involved and difficult; but the weavers say, "We are starved by the present system; and as we do not wish to dictate to our masters, we think our plan might at least have a trial."

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—Dec. 13.

We were premature in the supposition that the mania for speculation in shares was nearly extinct. It has revived, within the last two days, with a force nearly approaching the fatal period of 1824 and 1825, which so many ruined speculators subsequently found occasion to deplore. At present, however, its sphere is limited, the chief transactions being confined to the Mexican and other Foreign Companies. The Real del Monte, the Anglo-Mexican the United Mexican, the Colombian, and the General Mining, Association shares, have all undergone a material improvement, and the agitation produced in the market for them by the multitude of purchases has been incessant. They seem to have originated in the information that remittances were making largely in specie, from the countries where the mines are situated; but no one stops to inquire whether it is really the produce of the new workings of the mines—how much had been expended on its production, or whether it is not, in fact, the property of private individuals.—*Times.*

The *Montreal Courant* gives the following remarkable account of a man's accidentally cutting off his own head:—We are informed that one day last week a Canadian man at L'Assumption was mowing hay near the river side, when he saw a very large fish near the water's edge. He made a blow at it with his sithe (which was just whetted), and raising it above his head, it appears the handle turned, and coming in contact with his person, it severed his head from his body. Near the same place, as five men were digging a well, and had proceeded about 35 feet, when they went to the surface to take refreshment, and when they were about to descend, one of the men observed (prophetically) that it would be strange if the ground should fall in and crush them. They descended, and the ground did actually fall in, when two were unfortunately killed, a third severely bruised, and the remaining two escaped uninjured.
The Times October 12.

We learn, from a statement with which we have been favoured, that there were 26,533 slaves embarked on board Brazilian vessels, on the African coast, between the first of July, 1825, and the first of July, 1826, for the Rio de Janeiro market. Of these poor creatures, 1,540 died on the passage; and 24,728 were landed at the Brazilian capital. The traffic in human flesh and blood must be uncommonly active, when nearly 25,000 unfortunate Africans are annually imported in to Rio alone.

Mr. Kean, the tragedian, has recovered from his late illess. He played *Sir Giles Overreach*, at Quebec, on the 18th of September.—*New York paper.*

Despatch by Steam-vessels.—The following statement affords a proof of the extensive trade carried on, through the medium of steam-navigation, between this port and Ireland:—In four days, the unprecedented number of twenty steam packets, belonging to the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company, arrived and sailed between this port and the sister kingdom, viz., ten arrived from and seven sailed to Dublin, two from and one for Belfast; and in the vessels appropriated for that purpose, 670 head of cattle and 1,130 sheep were brought over in the above short space, exclusive of other goods, and the numerous passengers constantly going to and from the several ports mentioned above.

The New Coinage.—A new coinage of gold, silver, and copper has just been completed at the Mint. Four or five of the principal bankers had each one set as a specimen, and no more. A set consists of one £5 piece, one £2 piece, a £1 piece, and a 10s. piece (gold); a 5s. piece, a half crown piece, a 1s., and a 6d. (silver); a penny, a halfpenny, and a farthing, in copper. The £5 piece bears on one side the arms of Great Britain engraved on drapery, with the motto *Decus et Tutamen*, and the date of the year; on the other side the head of his Majesty, similar to the one on the new sovereign. This piece is supposed to be taken from the forty Liri piece of Parma. The £2 piece is the same as the above. The £1 piece is also the same, but not engraved on drapery. The 5s. piece, the half-crown piece, the 1s., and the 6d. bear the arms of Great Britain, the same as those already issued.

Marriage.—On Tuesday last, at Alderley Church Captain William Edward Parry, R. N. the celebrated voyager, to Isabella Louisa, fourth daughter of Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Alderley, Bart. Amongst those present were the Earl and Countess of Sheffield, Sir John and Lady Stanley, the Misses Stanley, and their relatives. The bride was plainly, yet elegantly dressed in a white robe: she wore a veil. Her sisters had similar dresses, but they had no veils. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Stanley, uncle of the bride, and her father gave her away. Immediately after the ceremony the organ played "Rule Britannia," the bells were rung, and the happy pair set off for the Park, amid the sincere benedictions of those who beheld them.
Liverpool Albion, Oct. 30.

The Pleximeter.—An instrument under this name has been invented by a French Surgeon, for the purpose of ascertaining, which it is said to do with great accuracy, the existence of any pleuritic or other effusion in the chest or abdomen. It consists of a plate of ivory, like the lid of a snuff-box, which is fixed on the part to be examined in such a way as to render the sound produced upon it by percussion very distinct. The presence of so small a quantity as two glasses of liquid has been ascertained by the pleximeter. It likewise enables the operator to discover if the liver or the spleen is enlarged, or if the peritoneum contains any air.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.
BY DR. LYALL.

In the declaration of war issued by the Emperor Nicholas, his Imperial Majesty declares that in the "orders prescribed to his (Alexander's) ambassadors and agents at the Court of Teberan, relative to the mode of conduct which was best calculated to convince the Shach, his heir, and his Ministers; *that Russia had no thought whatever of conquest, that it wished only for repose, and required nothing but the execution of the treaties*, they enjoined all the Russian authorities to observe the *most conciliatory conduct*, and measures which could never tend to give to Persia just ground for suspicion or complaint." Indeed, the councillors of the Autocrat make out an excellent case for his Imperial Majesty, who has been all along studying the "interest of Persia." Therefore, he complains of violated treaties—unprovoked injustice—sudden invasion—excitement to revolt—and total want of good faith on the side of the Persians; while he attributed to the Russians immaculate rectitude—amicable discussion—conciliatory conduct—apathy of conquest—desire of repose—necessity of self defence—indemnity for past aggressions, and security for future peace.

In the same strain, the active, the brave the intelligent, but the somewhat savage agent of the Autocrat, in the South, Gen. Yermolof, complains of the *mauvais vouloir* of Serdar of Erivan, who, forthwith, must be chastise for his insolence.

The escape of the American Patriarch, and the Monks, from the Monastery at Etchmiadsin and their *sejour* in an adjoining, district, under the protection of Russia—the mal-administration of the Persian provinces, over which Russia now sways her sceptre—the violation of female chastity—and religious fanaticism—have, by turns, been assigned as the cause of the irruption of the Persians into the territories of the Autocrat; and, beyond doubt, they all have had their share in influencing the resolutions of the Shach and of Abbaz Mirza. But, in my opinion, the principal cause of the present invasion, is to be found in the deep hatred and the unbounded indignation—aided by traitors—which have been long rankling in the hearts of the Persians, in consequence of the avaricious, arrogant, and dictatorial measures of the Russian Cabinet, and the haughty, insolent and tyrannical conduct of General Yermolof, during his Embassy to the Courts of the Shach, and of Abbaz Mirza, in the year 1817.

I have been accused of partiality towards Russia, but I hope without cause. At all events, the present remarks will not come under that censure, because they are chiefly founded upon the documents of the Russian Ambasador, and of one of his *attachés*, and upon the report of a gentleman who was sent by the late Autocrat on a special mission to Teberan. These documents are—First, The abridged translation of General Yarmolof's "*Private Journal of his Embassy to the Court of Persia, in the year* 1817," contained in the 2d volume of my "Travels in Russia, the Krimea, the Caucasus, and Georgia," which was published nearly two years ago, and which as it throws much light upon the couduct of Persia and Russia toward each other, may be reckoned a very important political paper at the present juncture. Secondly, Upon the "*Voyage en Perse à la suite de l'Ambassade en* 1817, *par Maurice de Kotzebue*," one of the sons of the late and celebrated dramatic writer; and, thirdly, upon "*Lettres sur la Caucase et la Georgie suivie d'une relation d'un Voyage en Perse en* 1812;" of which Mr. Freyganch, an *employé* of Russia, and his Lady, were the Authors.*

In 1812-13 "Russia was peculiarly anxious to be at peace both with Turkey and Persia, and this object was accomplished by the assistance of the British Government, through our Ambassadors at the Courts of those States. Mr. Freyganch was sent by Russia, on a special mission to the Court of Abbaz Mirza, to conclude a peace, and Sir Gore Ousely who had arrived in that country, from India was very desirous to further his object."—The result of the measures adopted was the *convention* of Gulestan. By it the Russians pretend that the provinces of Kershaugh and Talish were *ceded* to them, whereas I have been informed that they *were only to be held possession of for a limited time*, as a guarantee for the ratification of a future treaty.—"This was dangerous policy," said one of my friends who was well acquainted with political affairs, "and both the Persians and the English were *gulled*. These provinces, once under the claws of the Imperial Eagle, were never intended to be restored to Persia; and the general and favourable change in the aspect of the affairs of Russia, by the defeat and downfall of Napoleon, soon enabled her to assume a dictatorial tone towards Persia."

In the year 1815, the well known Abool Hassan Khan was sent by the Shach to Petersburgh, with magnificent presents for the Emperor Alexander, and to solicit the restoration of what he esteemed the *pledged*, and what the Russian now call the *conquered* or *ceded* provinces. After the lapse of some months, Alexander gave the Persian Ambassador his leave, and said that his opinions would be more fully made known at the Court of Teberan, by a special embassy. Whether from misrepresentation or deception agreeably to General Yermolof, the Shach, even during the negociations in Persia, in 1817, remained, "in full assurance, agreeably to the representation of his Ambassador at Petersburgh, that all the territory occupied by Russia would be restored." Therefore, by General Yermolof's own shewing, it seems that the treaty of Gulestan, in 1813, was merely a conditional, or preparatory measure—*a convention*, as the Emperor Nicholas himself calls it, or the basis of a definitive treaty. That basis the Shach most anxiously but vainly, endeavoured to get modified in the treaty of 1817—*i. e.* the treaty of Teberan, or rather of Sultania—a treaty to which the autocrat of Russia makes no allusion in his declaration of war, although concluded four years after that of Gulesten.

General Yermolof, in his preface to the report of his embassy, says—"Through reciprocity of friendship I was sent as Ambassador to his Persian Majesty, confidently charged to communicate the opinions of the Emperor upon the subject in question." The details of the General's progress, of the measures be pursued at the Courts of Abbaz Mirza and of the Shach, and of his return to Tiflis, are all triumphantly detailed, with much minuteness, in his own words, as well as the haughty and contemptuous manner in which he conducted himself toward the Serdar of Erivan, towards Abbaz Mirza and his courtiers, and even towards the Shach himself and the Persian Ministers, which begat him the hatred of the nation, and justly roused general indignation.

The Persian Ministers, during many meetings at Sultania made the utmost efforts to get General Yermolof to consent to the restitution of the provinces of Karabagh and Talish, but without any success. The Ambassador's own *ultimatum* was, "I told them (the Ministers) for the last time, that I myself, as Commander-in-Chief in Georgia, upon whom devolved the care of the frontier, had informed the Emperor that *it was not possible to make the smallest cession*, and that this Sovereign *gave me leave to speak in his name.*"

A treaty of peace between Russia and Persia being concluded and signed at Sultania, on the 27th August (8th Sept.) 1817, General Yermolof returned to Tiflis.

According to the Emperor Nicholas's justification of his declaration of war, "differences of the Courts of Persia and Russia had never ceased, respecting the *line of demarcation between their territories*. The grand point here is, to ascertain which of the Power is in the fault; *i. e.* which gave the first provocation, made the first encroachment, or first violated the other's territory. By the incontrovertible report of General Yermolof himself the Russians are highly to blame for willingly having provoked the retaliation of the Persians, and I have received the following statement of the disputes regarding the respective territories of the two Powers:—

After the Convention of 1813, and the fixture of the line of demarcation between the Persian and the Russian territories in the Province of Karabagh, the Russians continued to feed their flocks and herds on the plain *beyond their own frontier*. As the plain was extensive, and of no great value, the Persians paid little attention to this infringement of the treaty, till some years afterwards, when a general survey of the whole frontier was made, and the Russians wished to include the part of the plain alluded to in their dominions;—alleging as proof that it belonged to them, the fact that the Persians had not before claimed it,—and that they had long appropriated it to their use. To this the Persian keenly objected, and hence arose the dispute about the territory of the two contending Powers.

Let us now illustrate some of the foregoing assertions by facts.

M. Freyganch, who seems to have been well treated by the Persians, and who frequently expresses his gratitude, thus expresses himself, in 1812, "Hassan Kouli-Khan is the hero of Persia; by his bravery and his audacity the present Shach ascended the throne. He is the chief of the Persian army, and possesses the entire confidence of the Prince. War is his element; he rejects peace with Russia, and neglects nothing to excite the Shach and Abbaz Mirza to the continuation of war." In fact, this Khan, who has the title of Serdar of Erivan, is a very powerful and almost an independent Prince. General Yermolof, being well aware of the Serdar's character, it was to be expected, though only for political reasons, would have known that it was of some importance to conciliate such an influential person, or at least not to incur his hatred. On the contrary, on approaching Erivan, the Ambassador absolutely constrained the haughty Serdar to come out of the town to meet him. The General himself thus reports the affair, "The Serdar himself came out on a visit to meet me; and calling to his assistance that dissimulation which is coeval with a Persian's birth, he endeavoured as much as possible *to conceal his disagreeable feeling.*" Respecting the same ceremony, Kotzebue, who every where admires General Yermolof's measures, remarks, "that the inhabitants could not conceal their surprise at seeing so proud a man set out from the fortress, and go to meet us. *It was a homage which he only renders to the Sovereign himself*; but the Ambassador *had insisted* upon this part of the ceremonial, *et pour surcroit de contrariété*, the Serdar, perhaps, for the first time in his life, *fut trempé par la pluie jusqu'aux os.*" Is this proof of the "most conciliatory conduct" enjoined by the Emperor Alexander, towards the Persians?

It has been the immemorial usage at the Persian Court, that all admitted to public audiences should appear in *Red Slippers*. Mr. Freyganch, who complied with this ceremony, states, that "far from affecting any superiority by this ceremony, or exacting it from mere ostentation, the Court of Persia only adheres strongly to this formality, because introduced by the Persian religion, it is very ancient and perserves the superb carpets, which are the greatest ornaments of the Persian habitations." General Yermolof, however refused to comply with this usage, both at the Court of the Shach, and at that of the Crown Prince; and hence he was not received in the usual hall of audience. Indeed, his account of the *Red Stockings*, which he, for the sake of greater ridicule, regularly calls the *red slippers* in his journal, is quite amusing, and he has been well seconded by Kotzebue. With much self congratulation, says this author, *telle est la delicatesse du Prince hé éclairé, qu'il ne permet pas que les officiers Anglais foulent ses tapis autrement qu'avec des chaussures légeres de maroquin à la hoite du pays; tandis que nos bottes à talons (ce qu'on fasoint un vacarme affreux.—N'oublions pas, que le seul aspect d'hommes botté suffi pour choquer les régards et révolter l'orgueil de la nation entiere.*" Was this conciliatory conduct, or it is the boast of a barbarian?

On his presentation to the Shach, General Yermolof says, "All preceding foreign Ambassadors had put on *Red Stockings*. I entered in ordinary boots." And Kotzebue triumphantly remarks, in allusion to the same event," nousy avions ajouté l'inuovation hardie de paroitre en bottes."

It is the custom of the King of Persia to present Ambassadors and distinguished personages with *khalats*, or dresses of honour, in form of a *robe de chambre*, in which they appear at their farewell audience. "General Yermoloff," says Kotzebue, "declared that he would not submit to this ceremonial, and that a Russian would offend his Sovereign if he put on another dress above his uniform. The King admitted that excuse, and made in our favour this first, and, perhaps, last, derogation from etiquette. *

The following narrative, from the *Private Journal* is, perhaps, the best proof of the *conciliatory conduct* of the Russian negociators.

Mr. Mirshé, a French officer in the service of Abbaz Mirza, had conducted himself improperly towards the Russian Embasay at Tabreez, and because he was not punished exactly according to General Yermolof's wishes, this brave man sent his Adjutant and six of his grenadiers, who laid the French officer prostrate by a blow, opened his clothes, and chastished him with rods like a child, while they sent his sabre to Abbaz. At this unwarranted and arbitrary procedure, an angel must have felt indignant; yet the Prince of Persia behaved with much circumspection.

After treating of the Georgian army, of the means taken for hemming in the mountain tribes of the Caucasus, and of the horrid and barbarous manner in which the Russians pretend "*to civilize*" these tribes by fire and sword, indeed by *total extermination of themselves and villages.*† I have made the following deductions in my *Travels*:—

"From all I have read, heard, and seen, of General Yermolof's plans, of course sanctioned by his Government, I should suppose that his great objects are, 1st. To have a very powerful and hardy army in the Caucasus and Georgia, to be employed according to circumstances. 2d. To diminish, by all possible means, the power of the inhabitants of the mountains. 3d. To extend, in the meantime, the dominions of Georgie, by encroachments upon Persia; and, 4thly, To take advantage of a favourable opportunity to attempt the conquest Persia."

I fear that the consummation of most of these objects is but too near at hand, and I doubt not that Russia will be the gainer in territory by the war, and the terms of the consequent peace to which Persia is likely to be forced into compliance, unless powerfully aided in her diplomacy by the influence of her ally, Great Britain. Even in the former case, however, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that another increase of territory will only be the addition of another restless member to her overgrown body—in fact, a diminution of the force of Russia.

Sir Walter Scott in Paris—Profundity of the Parisians.—We have been a good deal amused with the paragraphs, which have been appearing in the French Papers, concerning our illustrious countryman, the Author of *Waverley*. The good people of Paris seem to think that there must be something supernatural about him, and attach an importance to every word and action, which is sufficiently ludicrous. There is no mistake more absurd, though there is perhaps few more common, than to suppose that every thing that comes out of an author's mouth must be oracular—that, because he has written book he must also *speak* books. As long as he retains the usual attributes of humanity, as Socrates himself must, at times, be common place, as Milton give utterance to plain prose, and a northern magician express himself not unlike a southern Maccaroni. The simple-hearted Parisians, however, do not seem to have wit sufficient to make this discovery; and, accordingly, when any one was fortunate enough to catch some stray sentence which may have dropped from Sir Walter Scott, at any of their public exhibitions or places of amusement, he instantly considered it his duty to have it set down in letter-press, and distributed over Europe, to awe and delight admiring millions. We shall favour our readers with a specimen of some of this twaddle, which has been published under the name of Sir Walter Scott. We do not vouch for the exact words being found in any of the French Journals, but details of similar interest are appearing daily in all of them. "Yesterday a great sensation was excited by Sir Walter Scott's visit to Galignani's reading-room. The illustrious stranger read seven lines of the *Journal des Debats*, and one sentence and a half of the *Etoile*. Though a little lame there is a great deal of vivacity in the manner in which he walks, and the pencilling of his eyebrows is full of expression. We were fortunate enough to hear him remark, that he often looks into a Newspaper with much pleasure. The observation was worthy the author of Ivanhoe."—"The Great Unknown attracted much attention on Tuesday, by passing over the Pont neuf, at two o'clock, accompanied by his amiable daughter, Miss Anne Scott. Her father directed the lady's attention to the river: and in a soft but rather melancholy tone of voice, said to her, 'That is the Seine.' His daughter fixed her eyes upon it for a moment, and then both passed on."—"Last night Sir Walter Scott was at the *Odeon*. The audience thought it their duty to gaze intently upon him during the whole evening. Sir Walter wore a black coat, but we observed with regret that his pocket-handkerchief, instead of being of white cambric, was of yellow silk. A display of this kind, however, may not be considered a breach of etiquette in Edinburgh. In passing the bust of Moliere in the Saloon, the Great Unknown said, in English, to Miss Scott, 'That is Moliere.'"—"This morning Sir Walter Scott was observed shaving at the bed-room window of his hotel, in the *Rue Tivoli*. The superiority of English razors has long been acknowledged, but we have seldom seen one used so dexterously as by the author of Waverly. We have not yet been able to ascertain whether he makes his lather of hot or cold water. At breakfast Sir Walter asked for a roll in preference to toast; and it is a curious fact, that he drank two cups of tea, and only one of coffee. We have also been informed, upon undoubted authority, that he said to the amiable Miss Anne Scott, but with much gentleness, 'You have given me rather little sugar.'"—We cannot afford room at present for any more of these extracts, but any such anecdotes which we may meet with, if equally instructive, we shall

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

* A translation of this work was lately published by Mr. Murray, accompanied by valuable Notes.

* I believe Kotzebue is mistaken here. General Gardanne refused to comply with the same usage when sent to Persia by Napoleon in 1807.

† Troops surround the villages, the signal is given, and they are soon in a blaze. Then commences the general massacre.—At times all perish—young and old, men women and children, between the flames and the sword. The accuracy of this account was doubted, when first made public nearly three years ago. I am horrified in being obliged to add, that additional facts have only shown me that my expressions were not exaggerations. There are now other travellers in London who have heard the same details from the Russians themselves.

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 25HT APRIL 1827.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

be sure to lay before our readers.---Edinburgh Observer.

Although we have given several accounts of the circumstances which led the Court of Teheran to attack Russia, we are induced to believe that the subjoined connected and highly interesting narrative from the pen of Prince Menzikoff the late Ambassador of Russia at the Court of Persia, from the period of his Excellency's having been received, and treated with great respect at Tauris by Prince Abbas Mirza to his return to Tiflis, will prove acceptable to our readers.

It is gratifying to observe that the conduct pursued by the English Chargé d' Affaires at the Persian Court in endeavouring to avert this rash enterprize, has been justly appreciated by the Russian Court—from which it is natural to augur favorably of the results of the negociations commenced under the auspices of British mediation for the renewal of friendly relations. We now beg to submit the observations of the Official Journal of St. Petersburgh on the nature of the Persian aggressions, and the Despatches from Major General Prince Menzikoff to the Court of Russia.

"We will not condescend to examine with reference to the law of nations the unworthy treatment which Prince Menzikoff has experienced at Erivan. The Russian arms will avenge the affront that Russia has suffered in the person of its Ambassador. But the more we recite the facts contained in the following despatch, the more inconceivable do we find the imprudence of the Persian Prime Minister, the weakness of the Schah, and the infatuation of his son, who is one day to become his successor. To retain a power which is escaping from his hands, the Minister gives occasion to a war, the immediate consequence of which will be to give his character an indelible stamp of perfidy, and which in its final result must lead to his ruin. For want of firmness, the Schah suffers himself to be engaged in a contest, which is as unjust as wantonly provoked. Lastly, Abbas Mirza, to support a brother-in-law, tears the treaty which should secure him a kingdom. He releases Russia from its obligations, deprives him of the right which it had recognized as his, and instead of being considered by it, as hitherto, as heir presumptive to the Persian throne, he places himself in the crowd of numerous pretenders, who, at the death of the present Sovereign, will contend for the throne of the Schah. Russia does not the less regret this attack. It loves peace too much not to see with sorrow that war was necessary; but it could not wish for circumstances better calculated to place its upright and pure intentions in the clearest light. Prince Menzikoff has been the worthy organ of them, and has constantly shown, in the most trying circumstances, the happy union of ability and moderation. He has given in moments of danger a noble example of resignation and courage. The behaviour of the English Chargé d' Affairs and Minister at the Court of Teheran has given the greatest satisfaction to the Emperor. It was impossible better to confute the conjectures respecting the reciprocal position of England and Russia in the affairs of Persia, which ill-intentioned persons were eager to spread, and and the credulous to believe; it was impossible better to show the bonds which unite the two states, and to prove the continuance of that policy which jointly actuates the European Courts, and the first object and the fairest rewards of which is the general peace."

Sultanich, July 3. (15)—The principal Minister of the Schah Alaiar Khan, by birth a Kadjar, the son-in-law of his Sovereign, and brother-in-law of Abbas Mirza, who has married his sister. He bears the title of Asseloute-Dovle, which title was created for him. The other Ministers are dependent on him, and all the decisions of the Schah pass through his hands.

However, Alaiar Khan's want of knowledge in business has obliged him to have recourse to the other Ministers, in the transactions with Foreign Powers, and they, especially Mirza-Aboul, Kassan-Khan, and Mirza-Abdoul Wehab, have attempted to profit by this circumstance, to ruin him, by proving to the Sultan his incapacity, and offering at the same time to prove that he had robbed the Exchequer of [illegible],000 tomans. The ruin of Alaiar Khan was about to be decided, when he found a recource in extreme measures; war afforded them. He joined with the Seid of Kerbelay, in whom he found a supporter. On the other hand, he sent for Abbas Mirza, who repaired, full gallop, to Sultania, to support his brother-in-law. The Mollahs preached a religious war, and inflamed the people; and Alaiar Khan produced pretended petitions from the discontented in our provinces, inviting the Persians to their assistance; and Abbas Mirza insisted on the opportunity for war. The Schah, fearing his sons, the Mollahs, and the people, yielded, notwithstanding his aversion to war; and Alaiar Khan is at the height of his power.

The troops were ordered to march towards our frontiers, and the appeal of the Mollahs to the people was dispatched to all the provinces to be read in the Masques.

All these resolutions were taken and executed during my journey from Tauris to Sultania, where I arrived under very unfavourable auspices.

In these circumstances the only useful end I can aim at is to gain time, that the authorities in Georgia may be able to repel the aggression; but I have little hope of protracting the negociation about the frontiers, for they are here resolved to continue it merely for form's sake, to make extravagant pretensions, and to break it off when I reject what cannot be accepted.

Sultanich, July 3. (15.)—My arrival at Sultania has terminated the civilities of the Persians towards me. My tent is surrounded with guards, who prevent all communication. At the public audience which the Schah granted me, they affected not to pay me the honours which are usually shown even to the Charges de Affaire who reside at this Court, though thet ceremony of my reception was regulated before hand. According to this, the Schah was to take from my hands the Emperor's letter, and I had the positive assurance, twice repeated, that he would do so; yet, when I presented it to him, he would no take it, but made a sign with his hand that I should lay it on a Cushion. Now, according to the custom of the country, this was a want of respect to the Emperor. This proceeding was excused on the pretext of misunderstanding.—All is done at the instigation of Abbas Mirza, who, always yielding to the impulse of the moment, wishes, in his warlike ardour, to push things to extremity.

Sultanich, July 5. (17.)—This morning I had a conference with the Ministers of the Schah, in which Alaiar Khah presided, and he alone spoke.

He renewed strange pretensions, particularly insisting on the restoration of the coast of Lake Gokticha. I opposed to this the letter of the Prince Royal to General Yermoloff, by which he consented to give up this coast to us, in exchange for the tract between the Kapan and the Kapanaktchay. He answered that the Schah had never given his consent or approbation to such an exchange, and that it was inadmissible.

I observed that this change of intention was not known to the Emperor when I left St. Petersburgh, and, consequently, my instructions could not mention a fact of later date, but that I would immediately apply my Government for new orders. The Minister found nothing to object, and only said, that as the Schah was going to set out for Ardebil, I should be furnished with means to return to Tiflis, and the negociations might be continued in some frontier town, which should be agreed upon for holding the conferences.

The Prince Royal is gone this morning to assemble troops on our frontiers Karabag. He fancies himself already in possession of Tiflis, and dictating terms to Russia. Indulging in the most flattering hopes, his presumption is quite childish. He compares himself to Tamerlane, and Nadir Schah.

Sultanich, July 9. (27.)—The Prince Royal sent a courier from Mirza to his brother-in-law, Alaiar Khan, to desire him to save appearances of a first aggression. It has, consequently, been decided, in a meeting held at the Minister's to propose to me to terminate the differences respecting the frontiers, according to the stipulation of the treaty of Gulistan, giving them a meaning which I could not adopt.

This resolution being adopted, Alaiar Khan transmitted to me the annexed note, passing over the proposal I had made him on the 5th, and without mentioning the resumption of the negociations in a frontier town, to which he had before assented. My answer is also inclosed.*

I have sent a copy to Aboul-Hassan-Khan that he may communicate the contents to the Schah.

Sultanich, July 9. (27.)—Mr. Willock the English Charge d'Affaires, come to see me this evening, and told me the Schah had sent him to speak to me on the means of avoiding a rupture between the two states, and that he had chosen him, because he could not trust any of his Ministers, who were divided in opinions and interests. Mr. Willock added, he had charge himself with this message, not officially but from his personal wish to see the differences between Russia and Persia arranged, and that, before entering on particulars he asked my permission to speak on the object of his visit. I answered that I received his proposal with infinite pleasure, and I assured him that the policy of the Emperor was too frank and too upright for me to conceal my proceedings from the agent of an allied power, and that I accepted his good offices, without admitting his intervention. After saying that this was his own meaning and after a long discussion, he proposed to me to take with me to Tiflis a Persian negociator, whose proceedings I should second, and who should endeavour to obtain from General Yermoloff the evacuation of the coast of the Gokticha during the next winter, which should be employed in arranging the points in dispute respecting the frontiers.

I immediately assented to this proposal, which Mr. Willock thinks will afford the Schah a pretext to stop the march of the troops, and which, besides, is absolutely conformable to the spirit of the note which I have written to-day to Alaiar Khan.

The English officers and sergeants who exercise the Persian troops, have received orders from Mr. Willock not to follow them, but to remain at Tauris. Mr. Cormick, the Prince's English physician, has also refused to accompany him, and Abbas Mirza will have no Europeans in his army, except an Italian named Bernadi, who has served as a subaltern in the French artillery, and who, during the Hundred Days, was an officer, and perhaps, an ex-sergeant of the English artillery, now in the pay of the Prince, and, consequently, independent of the Charge d'Affaires or his Government.

Mr. Willock intends to follow the Court to Ardebil, but declared to the Schah, that if he should approach our frontiers nearer than that point, he should be obliged to leave him.

Sultanich, July 11. (23)—The proposal of Mr. Willock, mentioned in my preceding, had, just been acceded to by the Schah, and the Kaimacan was chosen to accompany me to Tiflis, when an unexpected event defeated all the plans for an arrangement. This is the revolt of the Khan of Talyche, who, after having massacred the little Russian garrison at Arkevan, asked assistance of Persia, to make himself master of Lenkoran.

Alaiar Khan has taken advantage of this event to influence the Schah, who has resolved on war, and sets out to-morrow for Ardebil, where he will arrive on the 18th (30th) of this month. All the troops are in the camp at Sultania.

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* In the conference of the 5th, (17th) Prince Menzikoff, knowing that war was resolved upon, and not willing that the absolute rejection of even an inadmissible proposal should afford Persia a pretext for hostilities, declared, as he says, that he would ask for fresh instructions, and would agree to Alaiar Khan's proposal, to resume the negociations in a frontier town. Yet, on the 7th (9th) Alaiar Khan sent him a note, in which, passing over all that had preceded, or supporing by any proofs the vague accusation which he made against the authorities on the frontiers of Georgia, of not having shown a conciliatory spirit in the differences between the two States he declared that the Schah would never resume the negociations, except on the basis of the treaty of Gulistan, haughtily requiring Prince Menzikoff to say whether Russia would agree to this. adding, that if it did not, the Court of St. Pretersburgh could not justly complain of what Persia might in the sequel resolve.

Prince Menzikoff's answer was very simple and judicious. He merely recapitulated what had been done by the Emperor of Russia—the consent given by Persia to the exchange of territory (mentioned in the Russian declaration of war) and the wish of his Majesty the Emperor, to maintain peace, and to consult the interest of Persia. The Persian Minister did not receive this note till the 30th of Aug. (11th Sept.,) when Prince Menzikoff was mounting his horse, to leave the territory occupied by the enemy, and to join our troops. In this answer the Persian Minister held out a hope of the acceptance of the proposal to negociate in a frontier town, and says not a word of six weeks flagrant hostilities and open war—of the violation of our territory by an armed force—of the invasion of our provinces beyond Elizabethpol—and of the insurrection excited in all the neighbouring countries among the Mahometan subjects of the Emperor. It would be difficult to imagine a more flagrant instance of bad faith.

This determination having been taken, I have every thing ready for my departure.

Tauris July 20*th*, (*Aug.* 1.)—On arriving at Tauris, I learned that the couriers whom I dispatched on the 2d (14th) from Sultania were detained at Ahar. I found M. Ivanoff and the Dragoman, Chah Nazarea, attached to our mission, under arrest, and guarded in their respective lodgings. Two couriers sent to me from Tiflis have also been stopped, and their papers seized. All these summary proceedings are by order of Abbas Mirza. I have demanded my papers, which have just been given up to me. M. Ivanoff and Chah Nazareff are set at liberty, but the hotel of the mission surrounded by guards, and nobody dares to go out without being accompanied by some soldiers with their arms.

Tiflis, Sept. 12, (24)—I arrived on the 4th (16th) Aug. at Erivan, where the Serdar caused me to be detained, under various pretexts, till the 9th (20), and afterwards let me know that he could not permit me to join the Russian troops, but that he would have me escorted to the frontiers of Turkey; and if I did not agree to this he could not assign me any other route, but that through our Tartar province at Kagali, the fidelity of which, at that time, was, at least, suspicious. I was warned at the same time that the delay which I experienced arose from the measures which the Serdar was taking to plunder my baggage, and to seize on my person, as soon as we should be one day's journey beyond the frontiers of Persia; and I was informed, at the same time, who the individuals were that were commissioned to execute these outrages.

During the discussions concerning my departure, Mirza Ismel, my Mehmandar received orders from Alaiar Khan to detain me at Erivan till further orders, under the specious pretext that it was necessary I should wait for the answer which it was intended to make to my note of the 9th (21st) July.

I protested against so manifest a violation of the law of nations, writing both to Abbas Mirza and to the principal Minister; and I informed the English mission of the situation in which I was.

During this time every day of my detention was marked by some new insult. It was insinuated to me from Alaiar Khan, that the wife of the Khan of Talyche having been kept as a hostage at the time of his revolt, I should be detained at Erivan till she should be set at liberty; but that I might ransom myself by given up to the Chief Minister my plate, and the presents not yet distributed, which I had in my possession.

They endeavoured, but in vain, to bribe my Dragomans. The Serdar desired my Mehmandar to require of one the payment of a parcel of cotton, which he had sent to Russia before the commencement of hostilities, or to keep some persons of my suite as hostages.

Being unable to bribe my Dragomans, he Serdar expressed his intention to keep them by force, as being both natives of the province of Karabag, which he already considered as a conquered province, and a part of Persia.

I should write a volume if I were to give your Excellency an account of all the vexations attempts which I have been obliged to resist, and to which the inventive genius of my gaolers every day give a new form, but always with a view to extort money or effects.

Seeing the time pass away, and the answers to my letters not arriving, and learning that the English mission had left the camp of the Schah, to go to meet Mr. M'Donald, I persuaded my Mehmandar to oppose the pretensions of the Serdar of Erivan, and to insinuate to the principal Minister, whose creature he is, that considering the antipathy of the Schah to the war, the enemies of Alaiar Khan would seize the first opportunity that a doubtful battle would furnish to ruin him, if he did not think before hand of peace, and the only means to conclude it on advantageous terms were to let me depart as soon as possible, because I was personally interested in inducing our Cabinet to an accommodation.

This means succeeded, and I owe to it my liberation, after 25 days detention, in the most unhealthy place in the environs of Erivan, which has severely affected all the individuals of the mission, both masters and servants including the physician and his assistant, so that Lieutenant Count Tolstoy has been obliged to act as doctor, and have to let blood in order to assist the sick.

Mr. Macdonald, the new English Minister at the Court of Teheran, learnt, on his arrival at

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the camp of the Schah, that orders had already been given to let me pass freely; but, fearing some new act of perfidy on the part of the Persians, he thought it advisable to demand new firmans, and to send Major Monteith to see that they were carried into execution; however, I had already reached Tiflis, when that officers arrived at the camp of the Serdar of Erivan."

The New Times, November 16.

In great political changes, there are two dangers to be feared:—the struggles of the partisans of the old system, and the intemperance of the introducers of the new. Though Portugal is not yet free from the former evil, she is, at least, exempt from the much greater mischiefs arising from the mad folly of innovators. At the same time that a foundation is laid for establishing firmly an improved system of government, no step is taken which can tend to set great interests in array against the new order of things. The rights of the different classes of persons are protected; and their prejudices are respected. With moderation and prudence on the part of the government, the machinations of the disaffected will every day become less formidable.

The speech of the Infanta Regent at the opening of the Cortes, breathes a spirit of mildness, most becoming, though not often met with, in an infant constitution. One important trait in the speech, is, that Great Britain is distinguished from the other European powers, as the state upon whose friendship Portugal most especially relies. "United," says the Princess Regent, "by the faith of treaties, and by the most undoubted proofs of friendship *to one of the great European powers*, and at peace with all the rest, we calculate upon the *decided support of the first*, and upon the kindness and fraternal reciprocity of all the others." This is a tribute both to our character, and to our power: and thus it is, that we set an example to nations.

Another important passage in the speech, is that which touches upon the relations between Portugal and Spain. "All will speedily learn that the Representative Government of Portugal is truly just and moderate, and that it seeks not to carry disquiet into any other State, on account of diversity of institutions, but limits its intentions to the steady and energetic defence of its own. Already have facts more forcibly than words shewn the prudence and good faith of this Government. These have in a great measure *diminished the apprehensions of a neighbouring nation*. The Government of that nation are now convinced, that difference of political institutions ought not to diminish that friendship and mutual confidence which the solemnity of treaties, the ties of blood, and the vicinity of territory have so long consolidated." This is merely a respectful mode of stating, that Ferdinand dare not make any attack upon Portugal, and that Portugal, satisfied with being left in quiet, has no wish to disturb her neighbours. *Friendship and mutual confidence* can never subsist between Ferdinand and any liberal Government. The permanent establishment of a Constitution in Portugal tends necessarily, though indirectly, to the destruction of a blind and ignorant despotism.

There is in the speech an implied admission, that some diversity of opinion prevails, with respect to the present system. "The opinions of the vast number of individuals, who compose a nation, can never be expected to be uniform, with respect to the principles, upon which the act of governing States is founded, nor upon the choice of the means for securing their happiness. This presses most strongly upon our observation, at a time, when successive political revolutions are taking place in the nation." The fairness of this admission entitles the Princess Regent to the more credit, when she states, "That the great majority of the Portuguese Nation remain firm in their fidelity to their country and their King.

Law Report.

Court of Common Pleas.

WEDNESDAY 1st NOV.—*Bligh v. Wellesley.*—This was an action against the defendant, for having "assaulted and debauched" the plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at 10,000l.

Serjeant Vaughan stated the case to the Jury. The plaintiff in this action is Mr. Bligh, a man connected with the highest families. He was in the army about the year 1815, when he was first introduced to Mrs. Bligh. The defendant, Mr. Wellesley, also is a man of noble birth and highly connected. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Maryborough, and nephew of the Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington. The wife of the plaintiff was the daughter of a gentleman holding high rank in the army, Colonel Patterson. The marriage of the plaintiff with this lady occurred in the course of the year 1815, and it took place with the consent of Colonel Patterson; but as the title might devolve on the issue of the marriage, the plaintiff took the most effectual steps to prevent any mischief arising from the opposition of his own friends, and a second marriage was solemnized in the same year. The first object of Captain Bligh was to reconcile his own friends to a marriage which he had entered into with the brightest prospects of happiness, and with a full confidence that nothing would occur to interrupt it. He made efforts to reconcile his father to the match, & prevailed on him to re-settle his estates, in order to enable him (Mr. B.) to settle a jointure on his wife; thus proving his earnest solicitude for the comfort of the lady, and the security of a future provision in the event of any thing occurring to himself. After repeated efforts, Mr. Bligh succeeded in accomplishing this object in the year 1819. The health of the plaintiff becoming subsequently deranged, he was recommended to try change of air and scene, and accordingly left the country for the Continent. In the course of the year 1822 he arrived at Naples, and there became acquainted with the defendant. Here it was (said the Learned Counsel) that the cause of the present action originated. He would now call the attention of the Jury to some circumstances of an aggravated character, which would require little comment from him. It was well known to the Jury and to the world at large, that the defendant, Mr. Wellesley, had married a lady of immense fortune, and which, by conduct that he did not wish to characterise, he had contrived to encumber. In consequence of this Mr. Wellesley and his lady were at that time living at Naples. Through the medium of the British Minister, at whose house the families of Mr. Wellesley and Captain Bligh were in the habit of visiting they became acquainted with each other. A friendly intercourse of hospitality grew up between them, and Mr. Wellesley visited frequently at the house of Captain Bligh. Mr. Wellesley's attentions to Mrs. Bligh grew daily more & more pointed, and he finally succeeded in seducing her.—All this while Mr. Wellesley was living in the greatest harmony with his wife, who had not the slightest suspicion of what was going on, and who in fact was unconsciously made the instrument for carrying on the intrigue. The families often met at the British Minister's—Mr. Wellesley's attentions to Mrs Bligh became, however, at length so pointed and his conduct so remarkable, that Captain Bligh remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his conduct. This gentleman being in a very delicate state of health, was under the necessity of taking a great deal of exercise in the open air. He generally went went out in the evening, as being the most genial and healthy time of the day; and during this absence Mr. Wellesley availed himself of the opportunity of paying his visits to Captain Bligh's wife. He also took an active part in forming parties of pleasure at which Mrs. Bligh was always present, among these was one to Mount Vesuvius. As the excursions up Mount Vesuvius were always made in the night, for the purpose of having a finer view of the volcano, Captain Bligh very naturally objected to Mrs. Bligh being of the party. His objections, however, were over-ruled, and Mrs. B. did go, and at this time, if it had not already taken place, it was probable that the adulterous intercourse between Mr. Wellesley and Mrs. Bligh commenced. The attentions of the defendant became at last so offensive, and his visits so frequent and at times so unreasonable, that Captain Bligh objected to the continuance of his visits, which accordingly ceased, and, strange as it might appear, this prohibition of his visits was actually one of the reasons assigned by Mrs. Bligh for the elopement on the morning of the 31st July. And where did Mrs. Bligh go? What protection did she seek? She threw herself into the arms of Mr. Wellesley, and he actually persuaded his wife, in the simplicity of her heart, to receive Mrs. Bligh into her house. An adulterous connection, unrestrained by any controul, followed on this, and was continued for several months. So open and profligate was the conduct of the guilty parties, that it became matter of the greatest notoriety, and was every where the topic of conversation. The affair, indeed, was so buzzed about, that at length the British Minister, at whose house Mrs. Bligh, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley, had still continued to visit, felt himself under the necessity of telling Mr. Wellesley that he could no longer suffer him (Mr. Wellesley) to introduce Mrs. Bligh at his house; and that if he attempted it, he should give orders to his servants to prevent her admission. Yet such was the unsuspecting character of Mrs. Wellesley, so great the influence that her husband exercised over her, that he succeeded in persuading her that all this was a gross calumny, utterly destitute of foundation, and she was prevailed on still to receive Mrs. B. into her house. Mrs. Bligh had at first, after her elopement, lived in an hotel; she afterwards removed to private lodgings, where Mr. W. was in the habit of constantly visiting her, and at last she actually became an inmate of Mr. Wellesley's house. On the 5th October they all left Naples for Paris. On their arrival at Florence they took up their residence at an hotel, where they remained a considerable time; and here the most extraordinary scenes seemed to have taken place. Mrs. Bligh actually formed a part of the family, and her intercourse with Mr. W. was carried on without restraint, and with an utter disregard to the opinions of persons around them. The disguise that hitherto had been thrown over their connexion was here broken up. They remained till the 21st Dec. when the eyes of Mrs. Wellesley began to be opened to the adulterous intrigue, of which she had hitherto suspected so little. She remostrated with Mr. Wellesley, and insisted that Mrs. Bligh should no longer occupy the same part of the hotel with themselves, Mr. Wellesley would not submit to her wishes, and she accordingly determined to depart immediately, for the purpose of throwing herself under the protection of her friends. Mr. Wellesley and Mrs. Bligh remained behind, and continued to lodge together at the hotel for three months longer. About this time, Mr. Wellesley began to get tired of Mrs. Bligh and exerted his endeavours to prevail on her to return to her friends, promising to rejoin her in England in as short a time as possible. She departed accordingly for Paris, on her way home, and he remained a few days longer at Florence. He went then to Paris, where Mrs. Wellesley was; Mrs. Bligh, however, soon found him out, and the criminal intercourse was resumed, and became so notorious, that Mrs. Wellesley was again obliged to interpose, and she determined to lay the whole matter before her friends, with a view of effecting a separation from her husband. Lord Maryborough shortly after went to Paris with this object; and a separation took place. Mr. Serjeant Vaughan now produced a letter, upon which, he said, he was willing to rest the whole case; it did not matter to him whether the statements of the letter were true or false, the inference against Mr. Wellesley would be equally conclusive on either alternative. The letter was evidently written about this period. It was in the hand writing of Mr. Wellesley without any date or address, but clearly meant for Mrs. Wellesley. By the moral inferences to be drawn from this letter, he was willing that Mr. Wellesley should be tried. The letter began by deploring the hasty step she had taken, alluding evidently to her separation, and went on to trace the course of his conduct towards Mrs Bligh. He accounted for his delay at Florence and Genoa, by her being in a state of insanity, and from his endeavours, in consequence, to have her sent to her friends or otherwise taken care of. He stated that he had consulted the highest legal authority, as to whether he had the power to put her in a lunatic asylum, or send her home, and the opinion was decidedly, that he had no such power. He had then consulted a mad doctor of the greatest eminence, on the state of her mind, and the doctor had pronounced her to be in a state of the greatest mental derangement. Two days before the arrival of Lord Maryborough in Paris the letter added, Mrs. Bligh had promised Mr. Wellesley to go to England, but on her learning that fact, and the object of that visit, her mental paroxysm had returned, and she was put into a lunatic asylum. from wherever Mr. Wellesley went, whatever concealment he sought, she always found him out. she followed and persecuted him incessantly; she suffered him to have no rest anywhere, and broke into his house at all hours of the day and night. The letter concluded in the following words:—"Do not imagine that I have made this statement with any other object than that of putting you in possession of facts, which may terminate in one of the most tragic catastrophes that ever happened in life." This tragic catastrophe had been realized; the blow which Mr. Wellesley predicted has indeed fallen, though not, perhaps, where he anticipated. But on a subject so painful, so full of agonizing reflections, he would no longer dwell. It was clear from this letter, that Mr. Wellesley believed that Mrs. Bligh was in a state of mental derangement, and that it was caused by her attachment to him. But was this any mitigation of his guilt? Was it any palliation of the wrong he had done to Mr. Bligh, that the victim of his profligacy had suffered so severely, and that her reason had given way before the force of her illicit attachment, or the bitter recollections of the past? This letter was written about the 25th of July. He subsequently took lodgings for Mrs. Bligh at Dieppe, where he lived with her for some time, till they removed to Bassey, where they took up their residence, and continued till the following June, when Mr. Wellesley being apprised of very grave proceedings which were commenced in England against him, came over on the 25th of that month. He took lodgings for Mrs. B. in Seymour-place, New road, with a Mrs. Parker, where he introduced her as Madame Roonzi, he representing himself as M. Roonzi; here he remained with her six days and nights till he began to pay attention to another woman, in whose company he was observed by some Bow-street officers who followed them. Shortly after this he ventured to show himself once more to a place where he ought never again to have appeared, where he was not wanted, and where his presence could only create unhappiness. He called on his wife in Clarges street. Mrs. Bligh became pregnant by this connection, and was subsequently delivered of a child. These were the facts of the case. Of the adultery there could be no doubt. The only question with the Jury would be the amount of damages; and these must be estimated as well by the condition of the parties as by the circumstances of peculiar aggravation of the case. Among these it was sufficient to mention the harmony and happiness which had prevailed between Captain and Mrs. Bligh before this took place, the possibility that the spurious offspring of this adultery might possess the title and property to which the heir of Captain Bligh might become entitled; and last of all the princely fortune and splendid mansion, which Mrs. Wellesley had brought her husband. The damages had been laid at 10,000l. which was too low. If there had been such a thing as an appeal to a criminal tribunal for wrongs of this kind, never was there a case more fit than this for such a tribunal.

[The extreme length of the evidence adduced, prevents its insertion; we can therefore only add, that it completely supported the leading facts, as stated by the Learned Serjeant.]

Mr. Scarlett, in addressing the Jury was fully aware how dangerous it was, in open Courts of Justice, to extenuate the conduct of any man who had been guilty of a breach of honour. He was bound, nevertheless, to say something on the present occasion, but he felt at the same time embarassed lest he should overstep the just medium through a wish to do justice, to his client. It was but right to enforce the rules of justice, but it was extremely dangerous for them whilst measuring out justice, lest their judgment should be instigated by the rules of morality. In the whole course of his practice he had never heard such an opening address as the one delivered by his learned Friend (Mr. Serjeant Vaughan). He was not content with the usual topics, the destruction of peace and domestic happiness, loss of an affectionate wife, and other subjects, but had even gone a step farther, and had stated that not only the title alluded to in his address, but also the property, would pass away from him to be enjoyed by the spurious issue of this illicit connection. His Learned Friend had declaimed against the defendant for pleading the general issue, and thereby denying that he had been guilty of the crime of adultery—and he (Mr. Scarlett) really thought that this Learned Friend had some other intention than mere compensation for Captain Bligh. He would, however, clearly convince them that Captain Bligh was not entitled to such extravagant damages. They were told that Captain B. sought a recompense for the loss of affection in a woman who he wants to prove upon evidence (brought forward by his Learned Friend and he thanked him for it) committed the act of adultery upon Mount Vesuvius after an acquaintance of only ten days with her paramour. For his part, he had no doubt that the mountain trembled not a little when it found that a woman, after so short an acquaintance, should accord a man to her last favour. What became of the attachment of a wife (so much boasted of by his Learned Friend) who, according to their own witnesses—(not that he believed the fact, far from it,—had committed an act of adultery in the presence of a foreign Nobleman and several foreign ladies, an inference which might be drawn from the evidence of Mr. L. Bligh? In the evidence relating to the print of a boot, his Learned Friend did not surely mean to assert that Mr. Wellesley trod in the heel of it? Was it fair to draw such a conclusion? that because the impression of a boot is seen on an imperial standing near a window, thirty feet from the ground, it must be that of Mr. Wellesley? Again, his Learned Friend wished to make them believe that after so short an acquaintance, Mrs. Bligh admitted Mr. Wellesley into her window (by means of a balloon, he supposed), just as if there were no other men in Naples. He had not any evidence of this (but merely suspicion), or else he would have brought it forward. It was an outrage upon the judgment of the Court to ask it to fix the circumstance upon Mr. Wellesley. The story about the pin of the window shutters being found on the floor several times: in many parts abroad people were obliged to sleep with the windows open; but if even they did not, was it at all unlikely for Captain Bligh to have stepped on the imperial and opened the window to give air to his affectionate wife? No—it must have been Mr. Wellesley that did it. His Learned Friend had not done justice to his client, he had proved a long course of seduction, but had shewn that at first sight Mr. Wellesley attacked the citadel of her affections, and that she surrendered after a siege of ten days. What would they think of a dear affectionate wife who was persuaded after so short an acquaintance to quit her husband in the short space of six weeks after meeting a lover? It was impossible to imagine that Captain Bligh was not acquainted with the adulterous intercourse that existed between his wife and Mr. Wellesley previous to her quitting his house. Neither were they to infer (as his Learned Friend wished them to do) because Mrs. W. received her after she had quitted her husband, that she was at once the instrument of her own dishonour and that of Captain Bligh, but on the contrary was a striking proof of her innocence. He was not placed there to deny any connection between Mrs. Bligh and Mr. Wellesley; on the contrary, he was aware that such connection had taken place, but not at Naples. By the evidence of Mr. Rose it would appear that a separation of beds had been recommended for a week, but no evidence had been adduced to prove that they had ever slept together after that recommendation of Mr. Rose's. On the contrary, the only evidence called, proved that they always slept a part, and had violent tempers. His Learned Friend had carefully suppressed all evidence of Mrs. Bligh having been deprived of the consolation of her husband a week after her marriage. Because Mrs. B on quitting her house and meeting Mrs. Maxwell, acquaints her that her best friend was Mr. Wellesley, is that to prove that he has had criminal connection with her? There were but two inferences to be drawn from the evidence brought forward, either that she fell into his arms at first sight, or else she quitted her home owing to unjust suspicions raised against her on a delicate subject, (and he would add, perhaps blows) receiving the proffered hand of Mr. Wellesley as a protector, rather than submit to treatment unworthy of her sex. Had Captain Bligh married Mrs. B. to fulfil the words of Lord Bacon, "A young man marries for a mistress, a middle aged man for a friend, and an old man for a nurse," he never would have left her at Cambray where he left her and went to Cheltenham. He should have taken her with him, but he excused himself for not so doing by saying that "he could not affor it." That was a paltry excuse, because if he could afford to keep up an establishment at Cambray he could afford to take her with him. As a proof of the esteem in which he was held by his deceased wife, they had heard the will in which Mr. Wellesley is left no less a sum than 50,000l. The case in fact, stood in no other light than the following: a man marries a woman in 1815, remarries her in 1817; she is deprived of the comforts of her husband, and subsequently is visited at Naples by persons of the first rank, where her talents and beauty are duly appreciated, and instigated by ill-treatment she quits her husband, and is hospitably received under the roof of Mr. Wellesley. He was not aware till now that the *gist* of the action was to obtain damages, upon the speculation that the spurious issue would deprive the rightful successor of his title and property. There was no fear of that; the issue could very easily be branded as a bastard, when it could be proved that the plaintiff had not slept with his wife for two whole years. He would not take up their time any longer, but would leave it in their hands to decide upon it.

The Lord Chief Justice Best charged the Jury in a most able and eloquent speech, which we regret want of room obliges us to omit. The principal features of it were in favour of the plaintiff; but his Lordship at the same time, in the most impartial manner, commented on the evidence against the defendant—and concluded by recommending the gentlemen of the Jury to give penal damages, but merely exemplary ones.

The Jury after a consultation of twenty minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages *Six Thousand Pounds*.